

a very large
and heavy student

McGILL DAILY

should sit on our
board of governors

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3 cents

Visitor back from Cuba
hits U.S. press bias:

Another Big Lie

by DAVE CHENOWETH

Articles on Cuba in the American press were termed largely "blatant lies" by a Montreal executive, recently returned from that country.

Bruce Robinson, an insurance executive, spoke to the Latin-American Study Group on the impression he received from his recent three week vacation in Cuba.

Robinson said that he was most impressed by the tremendous efforts the Cuban government was making in the fields of education, agriculture and heavy construction.

After reading excerpts from a recent article in Time magazine, that termed Premier Castro a "brooding, gloomy figure, rarely seen in public" and described the "streets of Havana as "so empty that La Paz would appear populous in comparison", Robinson said that he was surprised by the gaiety of the Cuban people when he had been led to expect "a suffering people".

Gay Havana

"I never saw anything gayer than Havana. The night clubs were jammed to the doors. When I asked where they got the money, I was told that everybody was working, everybody had money, ... the rent was so low that the only way that the government could get it back from them was to charge high prices in the restaurants and cafes."

Despite the prices, Robinson said, the night-spots were so crowded that the sidewalks and roads were jammed.

As for the report of Premier Castro's seclusion, the night Robinson arrived the premier spoke to a crowd of two hundred thousand.

When speaking on the need for

the authorities to search out the poor, a voice from the crowd called out "Here is such a case". Castro asked for the man's name and address and said that he would visit him.

When he asked if the Premier would really visit the man, Robinson was told that this was "one of Castro's favourite duties".

Robinson also commented on the report that the railroads were out of commission due to the inefficiency of the Castro regime.

"Yes, the railroads are in a bad way, but only because a lot of track was destroyed by a recent hurricane. As for the lack of railroads, they can only be obtained from the US or with difficulty from the Soviet Union."

The majority of those leaving the country through the recent American-Cuban agreement seem to be, he said, the "relatives of those who left in the first place."

Robinson said that he was very impressed by the job the Cubans are doing in the field of education. The Cubans have lowered the rate of illiteracy from 25% to 3%. They are now working to achieve a universal minimum educational level of grade six, he reported.

Robinson said that the report was just a "blatant lie". It was the off season in Havana, yet the hotels were still more than a third full. The luxury stores were also open.

The only negative impression that he received was of the complete adoration and "hero-worship" of Premier Castro. "Everybody I ran into worshipped him."

SUNAC panelists quit on referendum result

by DANNY FREEDMAN

A SUNAC panel discussion was cancelled yesterday after two delegates from Collège Notre Dame refused to participate because of the results of the UGEQ referendum.

Michael Shore and M. Clermont, both members of the Club des Relations Internationales at CND were to have been members of a panel discussing the role of the Canadian student in international affairs.

The panel was a part of a series currently being sponsored by the McGill SUNAC's Close-Up UN committee and would have taken place at lunchtime.

SUNAC Chairman Edward Figlarz said that he received a telephone call from Shore at about midnight Wednesday. Shore said that it would be wrong for them to participate in such a programme 24 hours after McGill had voted against affiliation with UGEQ.

Figlarz said he asked Shore to reconsider and that Shore agreed to discuss it with the other members of CRI.

Around 11:30 am yesterday, Shore spoke to SC member Norman Segalowitz and said that they would not want "to pat McGill on the back only twenty-four hours after they had been slapped in the face."

Beatrix Wanke, Chairman of the Close-Up UN Committee, said that she did not expect such a response: "I can understand their sentiments although I disagree with their action."

U of A Chancellor says student should sit on governing board

EDMONTON (CUP) — The Chancellor of the University of Alberta has called for a student representative on the Board of Governors.

In a report to the Alberta government recommending changes in the University Act, Chancellor F. P. Galbraith and Board member L. A. Desrochers signed a minority memorandum "strongly recommending that provision be made for the nomination by the Students' Union of one member to the Board of its University."

"We feel that the question of this recommendation would materially increase the students' feeling of responsibility for and participation in university matters."

Miss Wanke said she thought that the action was more emotional than rational and that "there could have been a more mature approach to the problem."

"I am disappointed that what might have been a challenging discussion, an exchange of ideas on a neutral subject, did not materialize," she concluded.

Figlarz said that it was unfortunate that the students of CRI from Collège Notre-Dame refused to come to McGill to discuss the role of the Canadian student in international affairs.

"I believe that there should be as much co-operation as possible between French and English universities on all levels."

Bad actions

"Clearly, actions of this sort are not conducive to either this sort of co-operation or the spirit of international co-operation for which both McGill SUNAC and CRI are striving."

The final Close-Up UN programme will take place tonight. Mr. W. Alexander, an exiled South African nationalist, will speak about "emerging Africa".

Westley analyses JD

by HENRY SZECHTMAN

Although 85% of juvenile delinquents come from slum areas, poverty does not make them, the Chairman of the Sociology Department said yesterday.

Speaking to the Psychology Club, Dr. William Westley said that boys turn delinquent when society encourages them to want things they cannot get legitimately.

"Though there is extreme poverty in India there are no juvenile delinquents. People were never led to anticipate anything they haven't got."

A middle class boy is taught by his family pattern that if he works hard, he will get a blonde, a convertible or a vacation in Florida, Dr. Westley said. A youngster from the slums, however, learns in school that he is not likely to succeed through legitimate means.

In slum areas boys find school dull. They are taught by middle-class teachers who, it appears to the youngster, "talk differently". The boy is used to "active activities" like teasing drunks and breaking windows, Dr. Westley said. But in school the teacher finds him "an offensive little beast", because he does not have proper manners.

Abnormal boy

When the teacher finds a boy "abnormal", he will often become rebellious. This in turn will get him into more trouble, Dr. Westley said. And so "the dirty

little boy" is sent to a "special school".

"Though at first humiliated, the young person finds that in the reformatory a lot of guys like him. He finds that these guys have the same manners and like to do same things as he does. Therefore, the youngster will conclude, all the best guys are bad guys."

When he gets out, the young person will also find respect among the kids of his neighbourhood because he is a "tough guy", Dr. Westley said. Now the youngster can be termed a "juvenile delinquent" because he will continue the pattern of breaking the law. By now he has learned that he will not reach his aspirations by working hard.

It is not long before the delinquent may be sent to a prison for juvenile delinquents. Here he is more shattered. Though more subtle ways are now used, Dr. Westley said, it was customary to "discipline" the unruly by showering cold water on their naked bodies.

When he gets out of the prison, Dr. Westley said, the delinquent has learned that "only suckers work. Now he is on a road from which he will practically never turn back, the road of a criminal."

HIJACKED PRESIDENT RETURNED

Students' Society President Sharon Sholzberg was kidnapped Wednesday night, handcuffed to University of Montreal President Michel Pelletier, and displayed at the U of M's Winter Carnival.

Miss Sholzberg was asked for an "interview" by the Quartier Latin, University of Montreal student newspaper. When six "reporters" arrived, they informed her of the carnival scheme. They suggested that she go with them peacefully, or be chloroformed and carried. She agreed to go.

She was taken to Pelletier's office and handcuffed to her chloroformed rival. According to Miss Sholzberg, "We spent about an hour sitting there, handcuffed together, I said

"Let's not be serious or else I'll become angry with you". So we joked around and I flirted with him".

Later, the couple was presented to the cheering Carnival audience. At the request of the crowd, M. Pelletier kissed Miss Sholzberg while the Wedding March was played. Said Miss Sholzberg, "then they wished us a happy honeymoon".

Miss Sholzberg was then taken home. Her comment: "It was a long day, yesterday."

The Daily Pot

by
Don
MacMillan

Contrary to a rumour published in the *Daily* last week, there will be an Engineering Week this year, from January 31 to February 4. The main purpose of this week is to publicise our beloved faculty, both on and off campus.

Highlighting the week will be lectures on Monday by Dean Mordell, and on Friday by Mr. R. F. Shaw. They will speak on Project HARP and on Expo '67 respectively.

Several displays will be set up in both the old and new Engineering Buildings. These exhibits will include those from the Plumbers' Ball, which takes place tonight, one pertaining to Project HARP and on Expo '67 respectively.

The opening ceremonies commence at the entrance to the common room on Monday, January 31, at 12:30 pm.

On the lighter side will be a broomball game between the gals from RVC and the Plumbers. This contest is scheduled for Tuesday at 12 noon.

During the week, interested high school students will be given a tour of the Engineering Buildings.

The Engineering Week Banquet will be held on Wednesday, February 2, at the Holiday Inn at 420 Sherbrooke Street. Since the petty cash account is overflowing, the EUS will pay $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost for this feast. Tickets will be \$1.50. The guest speaker will be Mr. Norris R. Crump of the CPR. His topic will be "Engineering Opportunities in Canada".

Also on Monday will be a special film, "Dust and Destiny", which will be shown in E204 at one o'clock.

today

P&OT UNDERGRAD SOCIETY: Annual Semi-formal — "Everyone's gone to the Moon", 8:30 pm, Union Ballroom, \$3.50.

CLOSE-UP UN: Emerging Africa, Mr. W. Alexander, 8 pm, L-28.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Film: "The Need to Achieve", 1 pm, E-204.

BOOLEAN ALGEBRA COURSE: Applicants please pick up text, 1-2 pm, Room 411.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Constantinople Smith", admission free, 1:15 pm, 3rd floor, Union.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Welcome Back Dance with band and refreshments, 3484 Peel, 8:30 pm.

FACULTY FRIDAY: All-Beethoven Concert, 8 pm, Redpath Hall.

LIBRARY CLUB: Meeting of Federal Policy Committee, 1 pm, Union 457.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Co-op Supper, 6:30 pm, 3483 Peel.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: 1 pm: Tertulia En Espanol, Union B-28; 7:30 pm: Social evening with Pakistan Club, Union B-23, B-24.

BACH SINGERS: Regular meeting, 1-2 pm, Union 307.

HILLEL: Gala Hootenanny, 1 pm, Hillel House.

ANGELICAN CHAPLAINCY: Mont St. Hilaire Conference, meet 6 pm, Canterbury House.

SCOPE: Gabor String Quartet, 1 pm, Redpath Hall. All welcome.

MODEL PARLIAMENT: Panel discussion with audience questions, 1 pm, Union Ballroom.

LIBERAL CLUB: Meeting of Federal 8:30 pm, Howard Auditorium, McIntyre Bldg. Admission: 50¢; members free.

Saturday

SAVOY SOCIETY: Cast rehearsal. Everyone must attend, 7 pm, South Lounge.

Sunday

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIP: Evening worship, 7:30 pm, Divinity Hall.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: 10 am: Eucharist; 8 pm: vespers, followed by Dr. J. Frei on "A Profile of Poverty", 3483 Peel.

ANGELICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist, 10 am. Breakfast follows. 3555 University.

Carnival...

(Continued from page 3)

breeding of vicious and fighting strains has made it even more dangerous than the wolf.

A wolf will never attack humans but the Canadian huskie has been known to attack and kill children," said McDougall.

After taking part in the Carnival festivities, McDougall plans to train heavily for the North American Sled Dog Derby at Fairbanks Alaska where he will represent the province.

ERRATUM

In the *Daily* of January 24 it was reported that Dr. Fieldhouse served as Diplomatic Attaché for the British Government. Although a member of many international affairs organizations, he has never held this position.



THE SHORTER SKIRT

It demands new shoes, new stocking treatments to make a newer, prettier, more exciting you.

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GO LIVELY...
YOU'LL LIKE IT!
GO LAURENTIDE

Quebec is now ready for triumph of socialism

The time is ripe for the socialist movement of Quebec to organize itself and triumph, Michel Mill of the Mouvement de Libération Populaire said yesterday.

In an address to the Socialist Society, he attempted to show that Quebec society has developed in a logical way since 1945 and that socialism and self-determination are the inevitable results of this development.

He described the society that existed in the province before the second World War as pre-capitalist. Most French-Canadians were, he said, land-oriented. Profiteer-

ing during the war and other factors then brought about the birth of a new class which he called the "national bourgeoisie".

This class gained influence and power during the last 15 years of the Duplessis regime, Mill said, and with the election of the Liberals in 1960 took over the government of the province. It has turned Quebec into a modern industrial city-dominated society

and has introduced much welfare legislation but its interests are not essentially those of the majority of the people.

"The time has come, Mill said, to assert these interests. The rapid growth of trade unionism has provided the means."

According to Mill, Quebec intellectuals have started to think along orthodox Marxist lines. They have ceased to be mere nationalists fighting for cultural and social gains but express their protest in concrete economic terms.

Radical groups are about to unite and pursue their ends together, Mill said. "There has been an evident response from the people and it seems likely that Quebec is moving towards socialism more quickly than any other North American area outside of Cuba."

"The fact that Ontario industries have been built to use Quebec resources has put Quebec in a semi-colonial position. All capital speaks English. This cannot be allowed to continue."

Victoria SC fee stand crumples under pressure

VICTORIA (CUP) — After an emergency meeting, the Students' Council at the University of Victoria advised its students to pay their fees in full immediately, rather than wait until January 27.

The council had originally asked students to withhold \$56 each until next year's fees were announced. Then they switched the date to January 27 when the provincial legislature convenes.

However, the council's stand had to be changed when the bursar of the university sent letters to the 689 students who had not paid their fees in full. The letter stated that if students did not pay by January 21 the registrar would be informed and regulations enforced.

The next night the students' council met at a closed meeting and decide to advise students to pay on the 21st as the administration had demanded. Council President, Paul Williamson said that fear did not force the change as he honestly felt that the students had made their point, but did not see any worthwhile rea-

son in going further. Moreover, he felt that it would be unfair to put students in jeopardy by withholding their pledges and thus risking the loss of the academic year.

The council did announce that its own members would continue to hold out. Williamson added, "we may not hold out until next Thursday (January 27). That depends on the administration."

Over 1500 students had signed pledge cards to withhold the \$56 after a referendum last showed 85% in favour of the plan. As council promised the students withholding fees that no student would have to pay the \$10 late fee, now council must raise almost \$7,000 to pay the fees. Council intends to appeal for assistance to British Columbia labour groups and to other student councils although unsure that the amount can be raised.



PLAY, GYPSY, PLAY

The Faculty of Music presents an all-Beethoven concert tonight at 8:30 pm in Redpath Hall. Professor Alexander Brott's students, conducting the Faculty Symphony Orchestra, are Tina Goodin, Zoea Varvariouk, Denis Brott, and Eugene Plawutsky; soloists are Blair Milton, violin, and John Hawkins, piano.

Mature discussion

McGill's tradition of mature political discussion will be upheld at 1 pm in the Ballroom as representatives of the five parties competing for votes in the Model Parliament campaign answer questions. Interrogators are Students' Society president Sharon Sholzberg, just returned from a one-night stand at U de M, and Stephen Schecter, one of the brightest of the new SC stars. Patrick MacFadden of the Daily will moderate.

Dog sled team to race as part of Carnival fun

Students will be able to witness the sport of dogsled racing when Malcolm McDougall visits our campus on February 14 as part of the Winter Carnival activities.

Mr. McDougall, president of a Montreal construction firm, raises and races about thirty Siberian huskies at his St. Agathe home. In the past Mr. McDougall has used dog teams while working on the Dew Line and is presently the only man in eastern Canada who races in the open or professional class of dog racing.

In recent years the sport has moved from the domain of the Eskimo within the Arctic Circle to find itself a place as a recognised sport in southern Canada and the New England states. At present there are one hundred dog teams in the United States and another fifty to sixty in eastern Canada. Competitions are held every weekend after Christmas in both the amateur and open classes. Prize money in the open classes may be as high as fifteen hundred dollars.

Dog teams may consist of from one to nine dogs. A team of nine average a speed of fifteen miles per hour over a twenty mile course carrying a load of one thousand pounds.

"For the dogs to remain in good racing condition they must be exercised regularly. For this purpose I go up to St. Agathe every Wednesday evening and take the dogs out for an hour or more at six the next morning", said McDougall.

The breed of dog used in this sport is the Siberian huskie, specially bred to give it qualities of endurance, and compatibility with man.

"The Canadian huskie is a generally bad tempered, lazy and dangerous animal, unsuited for the sport of dog sled racing. In-

(Continued on page 2)

High School debaters here for tournament

Nearly 200 high school debaters from both Canada and the United States will meet here today and tomorrow in the fourth annual McGill International High School Debating Tournament.

The teams, from as far south as New York City and as far west as Toronto, will debate the topic "Resolved: That armed aggression is an effective instrument of state policy."

The tournament is the largest competition of its kind in North America. It is organized by the Debating Union and its co-chairmen are George Radwanski and Mark Starowicz.

There will be two rounds of debate this evening, followed by a party for tournament participants in the Douglas Hall cafeteria. Tomorrow, the debaters will meet for two more rounds of debate, followed by a luncheon in the Union cafeteria and a public final round in the afternoon.

The final, to be held in the Union ballroom at 3 pm, will be the highlight of the two-day tourney. The top affirmative and top

negative team will clash for the tournament trophy. Guest speaker for the event is Gold Key debater Lionel Chetwynd, who will speak on the role and techniques of debating.

In addition to the debating, this year's tournament also features a separate extemporaneous speaking competition. The best three speakers in this category will also compete at the final meeting in the ballroom.

Despite the complex topic, the tournament's chairmen point out that high school debaters have in past years proved themselves equal to similarly difficult subjects. Topics for the tournament in past years have included the formation of a non-Communist economic community, the sale of wheat to China and the role of total disarmament in ensuring world peace.



GIDDYAP: The well-known cry of the eskimo dogsled operator rings out as this gentleman gets off to an early start on his long journey here for Carnival. The dogs are the finest team in Eastern Canada, and in this weather, more reliable than most car engines.

JANUARY 20, 1966

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

pearl i'm not going basketball thing. see you 1 pm. whole idea foolish anyway what with weak knee war wound short breath no sneakers. better plan: plant wheat lowercam pus early spring, grows high in august. this gives hllge nlmber of secluded crèches in the midst thereof. so necessary on fishbowl campus in turbulent buildings. lay thin layer of topsoil in corridors and classrooms, plant flowers there. beauty where its needed most. grow moss so soft so cold on desks. cover up foetus and all the distilled boredom. other advantages too.
clara jean thelma joe frank ellie and shucks.
Joanna Douglas

Fighting the good fight

Université de Montréal President Michel Pelletier has found himself a new role as the chief Cold War warrior of French Canada. Addressing the Montreal Chamber of Commerce recently, he said that he saw free education "as a barrier" against "totalitarianism".

This is the sort of stuff to give those affluent business tycoons. Pelletier, himself a

commerce student, obviously knows a telling argument when he hears one. At the present rate, we'll have free education in no time flat. And it will be all due to the fighting combination of Alcan, Domtar, Molson and freewheeling, freewordler St. Michel.

The reliable source

Fitz of Montreal Gazette fame is always a sure thing if you want to know what's happening on the nightclub scene. Normally

his column is pretty evenly divided between the latest strippers and the activities of the St. Lambert boys' band. But on the day of the referendum, Fitz had a piece telling us what was going to happen if McGill decided to join UGEQ. Some mysterious folk whom Fitz called "observers" had intimated to him that Hell would break loose if the referendum got through. Early morning readers were presumably warned in time and voted accordingly.

Rumour has it that any student who can guess the identity of the "observers" will automatically win a two-week vacation on Nun's Island.

Wheels within wheels

The now-it-can-be-told story about UGEQ is that the union's attack on loan sharks together with its potential as a co-operative had some Montreal business interests on the hop. Informal approaches were made to some of the anti-UGEQers to encourage them to carry on the good work.

Presumably the sharks are breathing easier after Wednesday's vote.

LETTERS

Hamelin Revisited

Dear Sir,

I am usually amused and often impressed by the pious pipings of Donald Kingsbury. They have an elixir-like quality, shaking us out of our senile torpor and giving us the illusion of recoverable youth. But I am disturbed, if not altogether surprised, when one who rails against the corruptness of society shows himself to be an adept practitioner of its most corrupting arts. If Mr. Kingsbury should one day become bored with mathematics (and pedagogy?) he would find a ready demand in advertising circles for his considerable talents as a copywriter.

I have deliberately sent this letter before knowing the outcome of the referendum. Let me say immediately that I favour McGill's membership in UGEQ. I agree with Mr. Kingsbury that the issue is communication. While I am not so sure that participation in the building of the "new Quebec" follows automatically from communication, it is obvious to me that there can be no participation without communication. Having advanced this reasonable proposition, Mr. Kingsbury turns up the "commercial boom" and propounds a series of extravagant non sequiturs in the best tradition of Madison Avenue.

"The issue is your future." Of course everything you may do today is connected with both your past and your future. Your decision on UGEQ is (probably) of greater significance for your future than your choice of desert after dinner. But can you say much more than this? Kingsbury suggests that the marketability of our law graduates depends on the results of the referendum. It reminds me of the slick ads showing clean-cut, dreamy-eyed youngsters gazing into a future that looks bright because America's private power

companies are allowed to remain private.

"The issue is race." This is meant to hit you in the guts. (Shades of James Baldwin in a three-button suit.) It used to be that racism was regarded as an evil. It would seem that nowadays the racist reaction to racism is somehow admired as a manifestation of elemental passion and human authenticity.

"The issue is money for McGill." Here is a tough-minded assertion of the new realism. You've seen the ads (or does it date me?) — if only you would use soap X you'll end up being a bride instead of always a bridesmaid. It's really quite simple — you need only invoke the right brand name. Its infallibility is attested to by the handsome "scientist" in the white coat.

Yes, you kiddies, beware of being a "bunch of helpless finks" — organized or disorganized.

Saul Frankel

The Hard Sell

Dear Sir:

Forgive me if the tone of this letter is one of shock and disgust. For shocked and disgusted I am indeed.

"The Restless Ones", a large transparent window peering "inside the bright, turbulent world of today's youth", as advertised in "The Montreal Star", had its Montreal Première Saturday, January 22, at the Place des Arts. Attracted by this advertisement which professed "The Restless Ones" to be an exposé on today's youth, off I trotted, with great expectations, to La Grande Salle, dedicated to the promoting of art and culture in the Montreal community.

The lights dimmed, a voice reaffirmed the dedication of this film to today's youth; the tormented faces of delinquent teen-agers flashed on the screen. My eyes were held prisoner by the screen, as the action of restless teen-agers is dictated to by their restless spirit. Then the dominance of Christ's spirit turned the key in the lock, freeing my eyes from their bondage; gone were the restless teen-

agers; gone was my interest; here was Billy Graham. The actual purpose of the film was now in its naked form, the accent being on the adoption of Christ's spirit as the vital link to a fulfilling life.

But tarry, for the final "crème rinse" of the brainwash was yet to come. The "water-logged" ones arose and went forth in a public affirmation of their new-found faith, while the semi-permeable ones stood up in prayer. And so those who had been deeply moved by the inspired message of the film milled their way to the front, while the remaining were held captive in La Grande Salle until they had arisen and prayed for those who had seen the light.

How degrading and undermining to those, now tarnished, spearheads of the "crusade", who violated the sacredness and essence of religion. I came, I was duped, and I was humiliated.

Danny Rosenhek, B.Sc.1
Richard Kastner, B.A.1

Salvage Operation

Dear Sir:

I've been saying recently that McGill isn't educating its students and I think the UGEQ issue rather dramatically highlights my point. We have lawyers who know all about the laws but are totally ignorant of the ethics and purpose of the laws they have memorized — and who are suicidal besides. We have a medical faculty which has trained its robot technicians how to memorize but hasn't taught them any of the mental responsibility that would raise them to the professional level which they so naively think they deserve. Our architecture group has trained up some femininely competent interior decorators who haven't the foresight or ability to build a society. Our engineers know the difference between a gasoline motor and a diesel motor (some of them), but they have no conception of the dynamics of the society in which they will be working. Etc. The student body got 44 per cent on this final.

To those of you who somehow educated yourself and know exactly what McGill's UGEQ vote means — I suggest that you consider Miss Sholzberg's proposal for individual affiliation carefully. Don't bind yourselves to the rules of a game which ignorant men have constructed. It is never necessary. Be creative, invent your own game. Don't react and accept. Act. That's what thinking is about.

There are those of you who passionately want to help in the creation of the new Quebec, who don't want to live in some damp ghetto with Abermans and Mirzas and Gravenors and Shap-rays. Well, do it. Salvage some of McGill's reputation and good will.

Arrange at registration, when your students' Society fees are paid that each student gets a choice between UGEQ and CUS. Negotiate with UGEQ to admit those students who are committed to UGEQ and Quebec, with a correspondingly reduced delegation and voting rights within UGEQ. They'll take you if you come to them quickly with enthusiasm. I think they'll be happy with half the amount of money and half the McGill student body because they'll know that those of you they have are 100 per cent behind them. Of what possible use could the other 6000 frightened and leaderless Englishmen be to anyone? They are a cancer on Quebec and need to be isolated.

Make this point clear to your French Canadian friends, that you deserve the right to build the new Quebec just as much as they do, that it isn't justice that they hold those of you who want to work with them responsible for the narrow sterility of your brothers.

Donald Kingsbury

Leaders Lousy Lovers

Dear Sir:

Although one was tempted to treat Prof. Kingsbury's letter with the contempt it rightly deserved, I must make one com-

ment. He is so wrong about our leaders being 'the best'. Just consider the matter of our referendum, it is hard to understand how anyone with even the slightest political expertise could have so bungled this issue. The advantages of joining UGEQ were, given a little thought, so self evident as to need little justification to an intelligent campus. But, as anyone who has studied voting behaviour knows, people do not vote on issues by weighing up the arguments logically. They decide for a million reasons, from prejudice to digestion. It is the art of politics to know how to influence people NOT persuade them.

Bad leaders are not innocuous, but ineffectual leaders are. Mirza is a shadowy memory, and Gordon and Echenberg have receded into the mists. They passed and left no impression. How can this be bad? But any group of people who so mismanage such a vital issue that they do us permanent harm has to be the worst administration of the century.

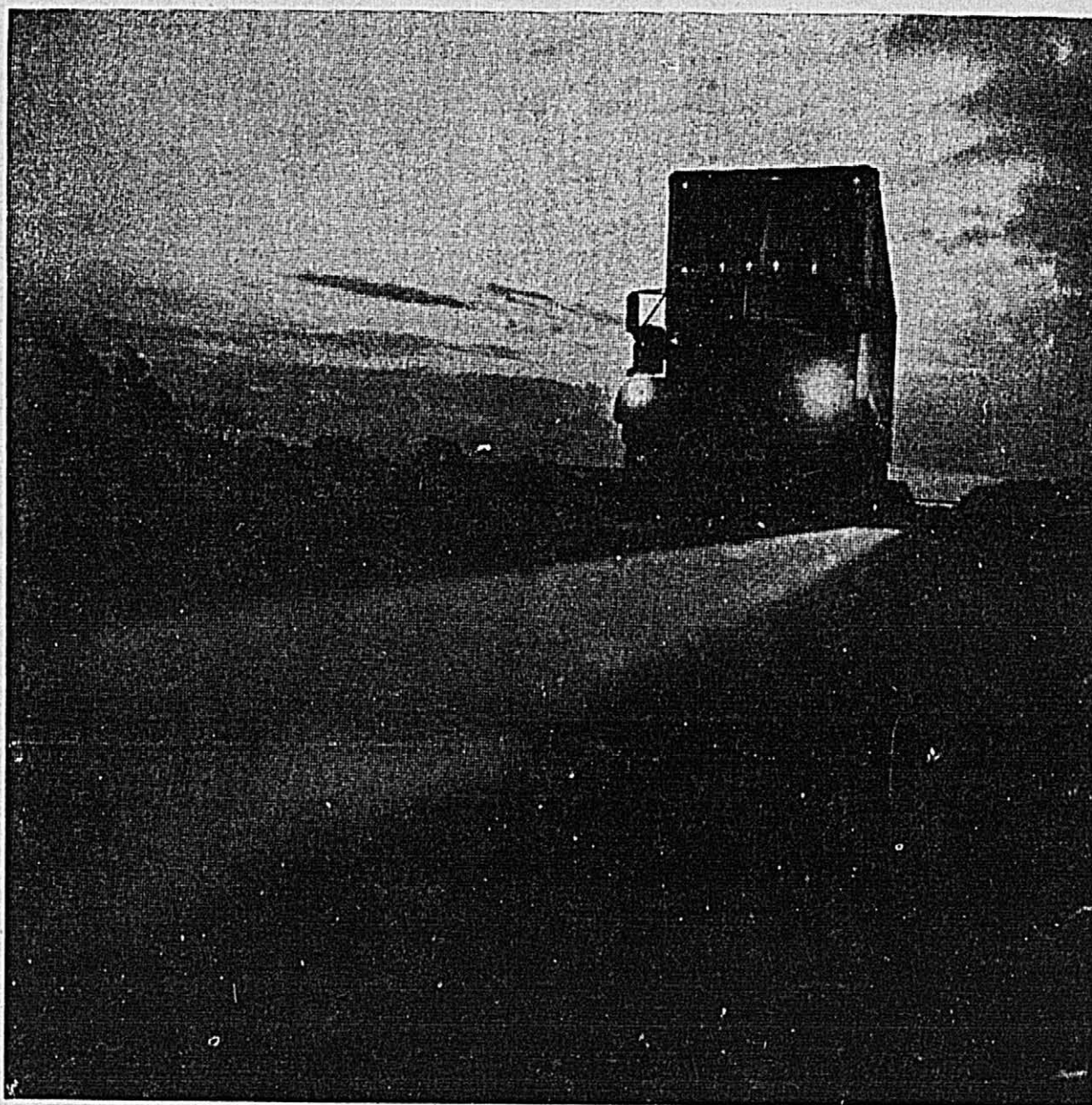
Believe me the issue was decided because the students did not like our leaders. They have MADE themselves unpopular by political trickery and blatantly operating outside the constitution, both in spirit and fact. They have talked down to us, belittled us and treated the student body with contumely. The first lesson in politics is that the voters 'en masse' are irrational and have to be wooed like a woman.

Radical leadership requires skill, which can be acquired, and the humility which comes with the inner conviction that though one is right, everyone else is entitled to attempt to prove one wrong, and to fail. What has been lacking on the part of our leaders is respect, humility, and elementary common sense.

Please Miss Sholzberg, Please Messrs Cabatoff, Edelstein and MacFadden go away, leave us alone, let us return to our former ways. If we can not have good leadership let us have none.

Disappointed Francophile

NOW



AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON

America's secret weapon is our transportation network. No nation can match our ability to get civilian or defense goods where they're needed fast. And trucks are the key. Because trucks can go almost anywhere goods have to go. That's why, at one point or another, trucks handle 3 out of every 4 tons of freight. No other country in the world can match America's transportation system. And we don't intend to let them catch up.

THE WHITE MOTOR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

A Civil Defence message? Not really. This ad for the White Motor Company furnishes a good example of how propaganda in support of 1) a current, if long-term, situation (the Cold War, etc.) and 2) the whole cluster of attitudes involved in the American way of life (one in which "they" never are given the opportunity to catch up) is incorporated in an innocuous ad – what could be more unoffending than a humble truck? – in an innocuous family magazine. How to read propaganda? See page 6.

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HOW TO READ PROPAGANDA

Propaganda is the attempt to sell something — a product or a belief — by getting someone to revise his opinions about his own self-interest. Hence, there is a general mistrust of propaganda, as evidenced by the word itself, which is always used in an unfavorable sense: it is an attack upon us.

This attack is almost always an irrational one. No pure appeal to reason is propaganda. But one of the main tricks of propaganda is the pretence that it is pure reason. Hence we might define it as that which lies about what it is itself really saying. Since propaganda is an attempt to sell something, those who are already sold will see propaganda for their side as "information" or "public relations", while the other side indulges in "propaganda".

This double standard in vocabulary is one of the major signs of propaganda, as well as one of its major symptoms. The "public relations" of "our side" plays on the belief that everyone on the other side is "brainwashed", whereas all our ideas are "free", or at least "loyal" (the contradiction between these two ideas is a sign of just how "free" such thinking is). Such use of language is not rational but emotional. An investigation of the ways in which it works will perhaps bring us closer to being genuinely "free" — free from propaganda, at least, and maybe even free to think a little more meaningfully.

Subjective statements

The main unit of language is the word, and it is the root of most misuse of language. Words have two aspects: denotation and connotation. The denotation of a word is the thing, act, or concept pointed to in "the outer world", outside our minds; its connotation is the emotional attitude it carries with it. The word "desk" denotes the thing "desk"; it connotes possible attitudes, as in "Who wants to work at a desk all day?" — you will notice a trace of scorn, linked to certain assumptions about the active life. But the word "desk" is a relatively colorless word, having very few connotations; most of us are not emotionally stimulated by it, and consequently it is hard to misuse. If someone, for example, referring to a human female, were to say "what a desk she is", we wouldn't be likely to be swayed in our attitude toward her.

But there are many words that are more or less purely connotative — like various words we have for "woman". A woman could be variously referred to as "a lady", a "bitch", a "charmer", a "slut", or a "prude". These words all have the same basic denotation, that is they could all refer to the same woman. But they all imply different attitudes, to or at least different evaluations of, the same thing in the "outer world". Since some of them are mutually exclusive, can we say that some are "wrong"? Some of the differences might be in reference to different aspects of her (and hence in all strictness denotatively different), or to different moods. But in many cases we find they refer to exactly the same thing about her; for example one person might refer to her as a "prude" while another calls her a "lady" for precisely the same

trait: her virginity or modesty. This kind of statement then tells us not so much about the woman as it does about the speaker. It is hence what we call a subjective statement rather than an objective one.

This is not to say that subjective statements are purely private, for they usually convey value systems which are shared by a group. These values, or attitudes, are usually unquestioned and hence are insidious.

Another kind of subjective word is the value word, like "good", "interesting", etc. If a person says to you "Thunderball is a good movie", he is logically not making a statement about the movie at all, but about his response to it. Similarly, "it's a nice day" may be a good ice-breaker, but it is not strictly a logical statement except in reference to the speaker's feelings. We usually treat such assertions as if they were objective, since most of us share the same values. But if someone obviously quite different in values from you recommended a book as "the best I've ever read" you would probably dismiss his opinion as "wrong". By the same token, what might be a "horrible day" to you might be a wonderful day to a drought-stricken farmer. Thus, such statements convey at best a relatively objective reality. What they normally communicate is nothing more or less than group solidarity — the confirmation of identity of interest. If an undertaker said to a very old man "I'm looking forward to a good year", we would witness an obvious example of lack of communication, because the statement is not objective. But if he said it to another businessman — i.e. one who shared his subjective world and its values — there would be a positive response.

RULE 1: Statements using connotative or value words are "true" only privately or for a group sharing the same values, and hence are not objectively true.

EXERCISE A. Which of the following assertions are objectively true?

1. Winston Churchill was a great man.
2. Red is a pretty colour.
3. Three plus four is seven.
4. Democracy is the best system of government.
5. Winston Churchill was a war-monger.
6. The Canadian flag is red and white.
7. Religion is the opiate of the masses.

In each of the following series of words with identical denotation, all of the words are connotatively strong. Rank them from the most favorable (honorific) to the most derogatory. 1. manufacturer, robber baron, leading industrialist, commercial tycoon, big businessman. 2. Opinion, point of view, theory, prejudice, ideology. 3. adman, advertising copywriter, public relations man, propagandist, one who makes people aware of a useful product. 4. clever, cunning, smart, bright, quick-witted. 5. Individualist, intellectual, eccentric, one who thinks for himself, rebel.

Definitions

I said above that the denotation of a word is the "thing, act, or concept" it refers to. Another glance at this statement will show how oversimplified it is. Many of our words for acts or things —

like "aggression" or "nature" — and all our words for concepts have a tendency to be subjective rather than objective words. That is, they often refer to something whose definition we agree on (or think we agree on) but whose application we don't necessarily agree on: e.g. "democracy", "freedom". These concepts exist only in the mind, and hence must be treated like connotations and value words: they have meaning only within a group which shares values. Such a statement as "aggression is evil" might be agreed on by most people, but exactly what "aggression" is might lead to argument.

This kind of word is abstract rather than concrete (which is not the same distinction as between subjective and objective), in that it refers not to a thing in outer reality that can be perceived by the senses but to an abstraction from outer reality. Many abstractions are purely evaluative in the first place; many others come to acquire a definite connotation. But even their pure denotation is rather for controversy, since they cannot be constantly checked by reference to the outer world. In other words, the elementary problem of definition — so elementary we often overlook it — is the major problem with abstract words. How do you define the following — "invade", "peace", "freedom"?

The problem of definition is often an overt one, however — all intelligent people know that the word "freedom" means different things when used by a Communist, a Roman Catholic, and a Liberal Democrat. What gives us most trouble is an apparent agreement on definition which turns out to be misleading. For example, in an argument over the virtues of "free enterprise", one person might be assuming it to mean "no interference whatsoever with a business" and the other might mean "government-insured maximum competition". What is even more dangerous is a single statement in which the meaning of a word shifts from one to another definition. "What you work at is business. Therefore what's good for business is good for you" is a common form of such argument, which often leads to the conclusion that "what's good for business is none of your business".

Another problem definition is the kind (usually ad hoc) which is either circular or begs the question, e.g. "Freedom is the ability to do what I want; if the government forces me to do anything it takes away my freedom". A final form of trouble that bad definition gets us into is vague demarcation which leads to a false clarity of black-white argument. This usually happens with relative words, like small, far, old, etc. (How high is high?) Many abstract words are also relative, though they are often treated as absolutes, e.g. "freedom", "wealth". "Poverty has always been with us; (there are always going to be people who can't handle their money or their lives; you can't force them to do so); therefore there is no use trying to cure poverty." Watch out for such simple fallacies covered by long steps.

An example of an argument that commits all of these fallacies is: "Aggression is evil; evil must be eradicated; X is about to commit aggression; therefore let us mobilize all our forces and attack this evil aggression." Of course no clear-minded person could ever make such an argument, or be taken in by it. It is essentially an emotional argument using

words only in the pretense of being rational.

EXERCISE B. Define the following words: 1. peace (can you fight for peace?). 2. reality (is God part of reality? does reality include cars? did it for Socrates? does it include ideas? what does it mean "to face reality"?). 3. individual (what is the opposite — i.e. enemy — of the individual? what are the "rights of the individual," and where do they come from?).

Emotional approval

If the denotation of abstract words is often misleading, their connotation is even more so. Abstractions have a peculiar way of getting themselves hooked up to emotions, so that many of them become nothing other than evaluative words. "Aggression" is an example of an abstract word being used as a dirty word. We use it for the actions of an enemy; when we do the same thing we call it something else, like "defence" or "peace-keeping". (Such double-talk can be used in two ways: either to persuade others, or to persuade ourselves. In the first case, such usage is a form of lying, in the second, rationalization; morally, of course, there is no distinction.)

A word can be used either neutrally or with emotional attitude. An example of this is the word "country". To say "there are more than 100 countries in the U.N." is a quite different use of the word than to say "my country right or wrong". In the first case, it is a purely denotative word, referring to a certain geo-political entity; in the second case, we have a more complex structure. If a group of people — say an Indian, a Pakistani, an Israeli, a German, a Russian, and an American — heard such a statement, they might "agree" on the significance of the phrase, but apply it differently — each to his own country. This very "agreement" could actually lead to a fight based on the very statement on which they "agreed". In other words, the response to a given word might be subjective even if the word is sometimes used objectively. The danger of this is obviously that one thinks he is thinking objectively when he is only responding emotionally. The Americans and the Vietcong are at present each fighting to bring "freedom" to Vietnam. They can't both be right.

Such words as "freedom" are often used with no objective meaning at all; they have come to mean nothing but "what I approve" or "what I disapprove", "good" or "bad" — in the language of semantics, "plus" words and "minus" words. One witty semanticist has dubbed these words "purr" words and "snarl" words, because in using them we utter only animal-like responses. Words like "democracy" and "communism" — and it is usually political words that are the worst victims — are rarely used with objective meaning. A particularly frightening example of purr-and-snarl usage is a political rally in which the speaker whips up his audience emotionally by such meaningless assertions as "we believe in freedom" (purr) or "we're not following the path to communism" (snarl). Such

behavior is the same as yelling encouragement at a football game — where the allegiances are recognizably arbitrary — except that in politics, people really believe there is meaningful content in such cheering and booing.

Hence such words are not referents to ideas, but emotional bludgeons with which we like cave-men smash our enemies. Surely, human language is capable of higher things than this, and indeed in science you can't get away with such private distortion of objective reality.

These meaningless words are particularly ripe for circular use; we are all familiar with the kind of argument that goes "I don't like X; he must be a communist; communists are traitors; therefore X is a traitor." Usually such argument is disguised, however, and mixed up with other prejudices — X might be an intellectual, a Jew, a homosexual, etc. But the point is that such use of words is exactly the same thing as prejudice: it is purely group-solidarity masquerading as objective truth. You cannot use an abstract word emotionally and objectively at the same time. Either the word "communism" means something rational (which you can disagree with rationally) or it is emotional prejudice (for or against). The emotional use of abstract words is hence the same as the use of value words.

Another (and politically uncontroversial) example is the word "natural". Now very few people can define what this word means (is it natural to wear clothes?) but everyone agrees that it is good to be natural. All we have to do is brand an action "natural" or "unnatural" and we seem to have objectively defined it. A familiar example is the ad on the bus for a well-known laxative for when nature needs a push which "helps nature do its work." These words are accompanied by pictures of red roses. We rarely stop to ask ourselves whether the "nature" that creates roses is the same as that which moves our bowels. Or whether either needs help. ("Roses have thorns and silver fountains mud," as Shakespeare said.)

RULE III: Abstract words that express approval or disapproval are not objectively meaningful.

EXERCISE C. In each of the following assertions there is an abstract word. Which is objectively meaningful? 1. Science creates new miracles every day. 2. Nature can always be trusted. 3. Democracy is natural. 4. Democracy is scientific. 5. Insecticide is scientific extermination. 6. Science is natural. 7. Auschwitz is scientific extermination. 8. Democracy allows us to dominate nature.

Notice that most of these statements are contradictory. They are all propaganda.

Assertions

When we make such statement we are asserting something. What this something is must always be clear, lest we be misled. We might distinguish between four different kinds of assertion. A statement like "there are twelve inches in a foot" is an "assertion of convention", that is it asserts something that is true by definition (the definition of a foot is that which contains twelve inches). "Zebras have black and white stripes" is an assertion of fact: no one would dispute it. These two kinds of assertion rarely involve one in arguments, except in a case of pure ignorance. But two other kinds are often confused with them. How would you classify "capitalism leads to a higher standard of living than any other economic system"? Many people actually treat it as an assertion of convention — they consider it (usually unconsciously) to be a definition of capitalism. Most people in capitalist countries consider it at least an assertion of fact. But is it? There are so many questions raised by it (which comes first,

capitalism or a rich country; is state socialism different from capitalism; what exactly is a high standard of living?) that it is probably more accurately classified as an "assertion of opinion". And finally, a statement like "Lawrence is a better novelist than Joyce" is, like the "subjective statements" discussed above, an "assertion of preference". It is one thing to state an opinion or a preference, but another thing to realize that that is all you are doing. Look back at the sentences in Exercise C and classify them into types of assertion.

Compare the following two assertions: "to control the entry of private automobiles into a city is a form of regimentation" and "if you want a living example of regimentation, look at all the poor trapped slobes lined up in their 'privately owned' cars at rush hour — each one angry at the others for being in his way, but taking solace in the illusion that he is an individual — he owns his own car."

Slanting

We have arrived at a point where we can distinguish between overt, legitimate connotation and covert or illegitimate bias. A word used in the pretense that it expresses an idea when it really expresses only an emotional slant is propaganda.

Many words have rather arbitrary associations, connotations, undertones, or overtones. They usually get these from their habitual usage, or context, and often from the group that uses them. Their impact on us is decided by their appeal to certain desires or fears in us — we all want love and social status ("success" as used in most ads includes both), we all admire certain things without questioning them: one of the strongest emotional pulls today is toward science (although this is usually aimed at the ignorant, for whom science is precisely what magic was to their ancestors). Which would you rather be, a garbage-man, a refuse collector, or a sanitary engineer? The latter, besides being more abstract, sounds more "scientific" and hence important.

On the other hand, we mix up these values with ones that really contradict them: which would you rather buy, powdered coffee, instant coffee, or tiny little flavor buds? The latter phrase, though connected with one of the "miracles of science," really appeals to our desire to escape the sterilization of many aspects of our world: to "put the taste back in".

Both these examples prove one major point that we often forget: words are not things; a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, as the poet says; and we must be on our toes to remember this when emotions are imported into a word which are then applied to a thing. How many of us like "stable government"? Stalin had one, and (Salazar prides himself on his.) How would you like "stagnant government"? What's the difference? Of course there is one, but such thinking allows us to ask ourselves if stable government is a good thing *per se*, or only for what it can (not necessarily will) accomplish.

A related use of emotion in language is metaphor. Often we will compare an act or object with something else; such use of analogy can often clarify but usually it does the opposite, especially if it is not recognized. "We must check the spread of communism" is an assertion which includes a sub-merged analogy or metaphor — that of disease (cf. "the cancer of communism"). Now we might all agree, through evidence and logic, that communism is like a disease in many ways, but such a metaphor tends to gloss over the important differences. Does communism start with a germ? Is it contagious? Can it be "cured" in the same way? Is it curable? Any time such analogies are used

we must watch out for illegitimate ideas that are smuggled in with the good (in fact this kind of metaphor is like a disease).

Not only are metaphors often illegitimate denotatively, but they usually have sneaky connotations. Americans more than most people think of disease as a particularly loathsome thing, and the use of such a comparison is meant to convey an attitude in an underhanded manner. Such a device is the transference of emotion, where a certain attitude (in some cases a legitimate one) is attached to an idea that doesn't in itself call out this emotion.

We often take metaphorical language for granted, even in so-called "news" articles. I recently heard a radio news bulletin "informing" us that "Despite the strenuous objection of many of the world's major countries, the U.N. General Assembly today pushed through a resolution calling on Britain to use force against Rhodesia. Voting against the resolution were Canada, the U.S., Britain, Belgium, Germany, and South Africa." Now notice how the wording of the first sentence slants the actual meaning of the fact: "pushed through" together with "strenuous objection" implies an almost equal struggle with perhaps unfair tactics — whereas it is obvious that at least 50 countries voted yes against 6 nos (the exact figures of course weren't given). The order in which the information is given is meant to impress us with the authority of those who voted yes — (all white and rich) though a second glance will show us that Canada is not in particularly wholesome company, which in itself might be comment on the motives for Canada's and hence the trustworthiness of its declarations on that and related issues.

RULE IV: Slanting consists of uttering statements which are factually true but which use connotation to suggest either the opposite, or at least an attitude that undermines the significance of the facts.

EXERCISE D. Read the following "political commentary" critically. "Washington — Remarkably little attention has been paid, as yet, to a fairly sombre development. In brief, South Vietnam has almost certainly been invaded by another division of North Vietnamese Communist troops.

"In the recent battle for the special forces post at Plei Me, prisoners were captured, and these proved, on interrogation, to belong to one of the three regiments of the 304th North Vietnamese Division. Positive proof is lacking, as yet, of the presence of the 304th's other two regiments, but it is reasonable to assume that the entire division has crossed the border.

"...There is greater realism in Saigon. When this reporter was there in September, the harder-headed American analysts were already predicting the entry of at least one and perhaps two more divisions of North Vietnamese regulars. This, they said, was Hanoi's most probable riposte to the massive increase of U.S. fighting strength in South Vietnam.

"The shrewdness of this forecast has now been proven. The proof in turn implies the answer to a key question. Ever since U.S. combat troops began to enter South Vietnam in heavy force, the informed Americans have been arguing about what Hanoi would do in response. "One school held that the Viet Cong would be ordered to make a tactical retreat... The other school, represented by the analysts above mentioned, held that Hanoi would escalate the fighting by sending in more troops, would resume the offensive and would hope to win by wearing out the American will to fight.

"...what has happened is certainly a development that will demand

further hard decisions by President Johnson.

"The force of five divisions granted by the President to Gen. Westmoreland was the general's minimum requirement to do the job in hand... In the new circumstances, increasing the force under Gen. Westmoreland's command will become fairly urgent. There are good reasons to believe, indeed, that a substantial increase has already been requested...

"If Gen. Westmoreland is to be reinforced, moreover, other painful measures will almost certainly have to be taken. Draft calls, already much increased, will have to be still further augmented. A general call-up of all reserves may perhaps be avoided, but it will be very difficult indeed to avoid selective calls for reserve officers in shortage categories, such as engineers, doctors, and pilots.

"By the middle of this month or thereabouts one can predict with some assurance that the President will take all these thorny decisions. Ducking them will involve the double risk of losing the new momentum we have gained in the Vietnamese war and exposing our troops already in Vietnam to gravely increased hazards. Hence, the President, being the sort of man he is, can be rather confidently depended on not to duck.

"In that event, the new development, although undoubtedly sombre, need cause no panic and may even have a good side. Invading South Vietnam... has always been one of Hanoi's options. If the option has been exercised, and this produces no good result, Hanoi will be that much closer to facing facts.

"No good result will be produced by the entry of the 304th Division, nor by the further entry of the other possibility, the 308th, so long as Gen. Westmoreland has the force to meet the enemy on favorable terms. That is the crucial point."

(Copyright the Washington Post)

Questions: Why do the North Vietnamese "invade" while the Americans "enter"? (How can a man "invade" his own country? Or hasn't Joseph Alsop read the Geneva agreement?)

Why do the Vietnamese "escalate" while the Americans "increase the force" or "reinforce"? (Who "increased" first? See the last sentence of Alsop's own third paragraph.)

What is the function of such phrases as "the job in hand" and "on favorable terms"?

What does Alsop have to hide?

Which "school" does Alsop want us to belong to (see his fifth paragraph)? Why?

Analysis

Notice the other devious tricks which Alsop has used. First the dramatic opening, the sense of hushed revelation. Then the amount of human feeling glossed over in the word "interrogation", and the amount of ignorance glossed over in "it is reasonable to assume". Then, the second major theme of the article is announced in such words as "realism", "harder-headed", and "shrewdness" — all meant to distract us from the moral issue by the assumption that the techniques of winning are what matter, and the typically American notion that anything that's hard — particularly a head — is good *per se*. This is brought to a climax in the reference to "the American will to fight", with the scornful implication that the snivelling little men will certainly have to find out who's master. These two aspects are joined together in the "hard decisions" President Johnson must face (but he'll face

The following excerpts are from a review of Arthur Lewis' "Politics in West Africa", by Ahmed Mohiddin, a graduate student in Political Science. In the book, Professor Lewis refutes the arguments in favour of the single-party state. Mr. Mohiddin takes exception to Professor Lewis' "very simple but frightening synthesis of a Hobbesian man living in a world of Adam Smith with the invisible hand performing its famous sacred function. . . . To Professor Lewis, the history of democracy is the story of the good man chasing the bad man. What is needed, according to the Professor, is not a good man who always makes good decisions, but an institutional framework which will prevent a bad man from making the predictable bad decisions."

There are many reasons — and good ones at that — for single parties in Africa and elsewhere. In order to understand intelligently the *raison d'être* of the single party, one must accept or at least attempt to understand two factors. One is nation building, and the other is the determination of African people to create new societies with new values and with institutions meaningful to them. Once these two factors are grasped, particularly the second one, then one will be in a position to see the whole phenomenon of one party states in its lone perspective.

To create a nation out of diverse elements at varying levels of social and economic development is not a mean task. The difficulties arise not only from the heterogeneous nature of the society, with its vested interests in the form of a traditional way of life, but also from equally destructive forces — the Anglicised middle-classes of the Colonial era who have taken it as a matter of right that after the Bwana has

gone they will give the orders. But, educated in the European traditions, they have come to accept and revere the European's values and his mannerisms, and as such they cease to be of any use to their society. They cannot be, or even be used by others as effective agents of change. For they cannot conceive of any better society than that with which they are familiar, and that is European and not African. Hence it is not surprising that in most African states which are determined to create their own societies, new middle classes have been substituted for the old. Professor Lewis and I are agreed that the modern state cannot function without the middle classes, but we differ on the type of this class.

As President Nyerere put it: "the outside world has set a pattern of development for us, we cannot escape from its influence". Africans, like everybody else, cannot avoid facing the challenges of our time. Our economies are weak, our social and political institutions are ri-

diculously ineffective and incongruous, our natural and human resources underdeveloped, and many of our people are hungry, ignorant and diseased. Even more frightening, as a result of colonialism our people have been so demoralised and our erstwhile leaders so intoxicated with European values that we have come to be ashamed of our own traditions and cultures. Hence another dimension is added to our challenge, namely that of strengthening the fabric of our society and restoring its dignity. And all these problems are pressing for solutions at the same time. Unlike the Europeans, we are experiencing the agricultural, industrial, social, economic and political revolutions all at the same time. How can we cope with these problems? Institutions bequeathed from the colonial powers were not designed to cope with such problems, they were geared to solving one problem at a time. Ours are societies of rising expectations and social mobilisation. To create a sense of belonging, all must participate in the nation building. Hence there must be direction and a sense of purpose, and this cannot be done efficiently where there is more than one party competing for support.

Freedom to organize implies also freedom to organize on whatever basis is most effective for the purpose. If the easiest way to power is to appeal to the sensibilities or loyalties of one's tribesmen, then we should be prepared to accept as many political parties as there are tribes large enough to elect their own representatives. To take the argument a step further, if there are numerous conglomerations of 'purple' or 'yellow' people, to use Professor Lewis' example,

then these should be able to organize themselves and protect their way of life, thus making confusion more confounded. And on the same principle trade unions, whose sole existence is to protect and promote the interests of their members, should be allowed to go on their merry way organising strikes and demanding more wages for their members even if they constitute a mere fraction of the labour force, the majority of which — the peasantry — is already poorly paid and unorganized. The argument here, be it noted, is not against organisation for minority rights, but against the proliferation of such organisations which would inevitably hamper the process of nation building.

In the circumstances, then, the best solution is to have one party in which all interests are represented. For it is within such organisation that all conflicting interests can be resolved within the context of national priorities. Our overriding priority is to build a nation on the basis of new institutions and values. This requires total mobilisation of our national resources, human and material. Only a single party can perform this function. This does not imply that all other organisations are to be subordinated to the party or suppressed by it. If, however, a particular organisation's activity is detrimental to the national interest, then the case for its control or suppression will be just as strong in a single party as it would be in a multi-party state. As long as a single party is free for all to join and free discussion is allowed and encouraged, there is no danger of instability or dictatorship, or disrespect for the rule of law. Tanzania is a one-party state and no one so far has complained of the erosion

of the rule of law. Last September, Tanzania went to the polls for the first time under the new constitution and not one single act of violence was reported. And it was also during this election that two ministers, several junior ministers and top-ranking party officials lost their seats.

And what of Professor Lewis' solutions? In the first place, federalism is both expensive and cumbersome to operate. It encourages regional diversities when national consciousness is the essential goal. Furthermore it duplicates services — a luxury we cannot afford. And when coalition government is added, confusion is rife. It is really very difficult to believe that Sir Arthur was serious here, unless of course I am right in my belief that he is not sympathetic to the aspirations of the new states to mould their own way of life. For what is needed in these countries are governments capable of taking the necessary effective measures, however unpopular these may be. And this is precisely the quality that an ordinary coalition, let alone one working within a federal framework, does not possess. A coalition government is by definition a weak government — it is a creature of many compromises.

Is it not really ironic that Nigeria, a country with all these necessary trappings for a solid political system and stable government — a federation with a coalition government — should be one of the most corrupt and inefficient countries in Africa? — so bad that the army had to step in to cleanse it? Is it not also significant that a multi-party Nigeria is always the scene of extensive vote rigging and violence whenever there are elections, federal or regional?

them all right) — "painful measures" which the Americans may not like, but which they are being prepared for by this very article and articles like it spread throughout the "news" media. We get the picture: the western sheriff or the battle-weary sergeant who, not asking for our sympathy, faces alone an agonising battle with his conscience — not over whether to kill another thousand of the enemy, but how to do it — whether to spend more money and sacrifice 2 or 3 of his own men. No, he will not duck the challenge, he will get the enemy to "face the facts".

What are these facts? If you sent an emissary to one of Stalin's concentration camps, and he reported to you that "the operation is very well run; there are 14,871 prisoners and 380 thought-correcting personnel, but more guards are needed" you would still have the major "fact" to find out: how did this come about, and what is its significance? In other words what does it mean in human (i.e. moral) terms? Alsop has given us one set of facts, as if they were autonomous destiny, controlled by God: "painful measures will almost certainly have to be taken... it will be very difficult indeed to avoid..." The impersonal passive verbs imply that no human choice went before such "facts". But the real fact of the war in Vietnam is that a hundred Ho Chi Minhs in a hundred

years couldn't do as much harm to the Vietnamese people as the Americans have already chosen to do. Why were we against communism in the first place? (Or is it better to be dead than Communist, with the Americans taking it on their shoulders to carry out the mercy mission? What a hard, thankless task.)

Beside all these verbal shenanigans and the unquestioned assumptions and implications, the simple device of "double talk" is child's play. But double talk is the most pervasive form of propaganda in our coldly-divided world. Every day we get examples: "We must step up our indoctrination against Communist brainwashing" (watch out for imperatives, by the way). Or "the Vietcong killed and maimed many innocent villagers, torturing captives", while, on the same page "American forces won an important victory when they destroyed a large village containing suspected Vietcong terrorists; the State Department announced that there were 236 enemy casualties and 33 prisoners, who are now being interrogated".

You will notice, beside the difference between active and passive verbs, the difference in the emotive force of the language. I talked above about how illegitimate emotions get attached to

abstract words, but the opposite also happens: abstract words (because they are "scientific") are a way of avoiding having to face certain normal human emotions which might contradict our theories. The description of "our" actions is very abstract, hiding any direct sensuous experience of the fact of death or suffering, while words referring to the "enemy" are brutally concrete. Most of the latter are monosyllabic Anglo-Saxon words, which have a tendency to be harsh, cruel, and direct; the former are Latinate, mellifluous polysyllables that blur the outlines of unpleasant fact. Such euphemism is usual when we don't want to remind someone of a truth: to say someone "passed away", or to speak of his "loss", is a way of pretending that he's not just plain dead.

RULE V: Propaganda never deals in neutral information, but always presents a "fact" with a built-in judgment, so that we are left with an attitude toward the "fact" as either "good" or "bad".

EXERCISE E. Read the "information" stemming from those who are against McGill's joining UGEQ (e.g. Resistance). What are the key words used? What is meant by "freedom"? What is the implication of the following? "UGEQ equates the duties

and rights of students with manual laborers and the labour movement in general." What group value system does such a statement pertain to? Compare: "The only significant growth of freedom in the last 75 years has been due to the work of the labor movement."

Assumptions

What we find behind most propaganda is a group emitting its opinions, its point of view. Rarely is an individual conscious of the provinciality of his own group's "ideas". He usually feels that his ideas are "right" and the other groups are wrong, and accounts for this discrepancy by the belief that the others are, if not "backward", consciously lying or are "fooled". But the truth is that in a conflict like a religious or ideological "cold war" both groups are speaking from assumptions that they really think they believe because they have never questioned them. In order to understand limited viewpoints, one must learn to suspect first of all one's own group values. Not to question them is an act of propaganda itself. Where do

(continued on page 11)

THE CHEAP APOCALYPSE

On looking into Robert Jung's Brighter
than a Thousand Suns

The cunning ally
is the cat

who creeps to the daisy
on such quiet paws
the flower is unaware
the cat
can spray her slender stem
with acrid piss
and tear each petal down.

The sun on its battered stem
will fall from eminence
into the slag heap beside the railroad
where boys grow
white and thin
as a hyacinth in a winter closet
flowers and topples before Christmas

Baby I thought
how can I talk to you
about a thing
I just found out
I can't assimilate

the fact
that we may walk so sure
over this pavement
lie so proud upon this bed
imagining
we have felt the quick of God
when some famous men
in Alamos and Washington
parodied the magic note
that set our souls in motion
and rocked and rolled the world
barely interrupting the swing era.

In their sad irony
they blew up the quiet New Mexican
[ravines

with fireworks
to celebrate the poison organs
of a fat and a skinny citizen's
ejaculation on two cities.

My introduction
spread like a dark cloud
among the fountains and greying doves
in Trafalgar square
there was the deadliness
and some of the awful splendour.

Could I
if I had seen men
survived by their shadows
printed on the broken shacks of
[Hiroshima and Nagasaki
assimilate the heat
by wearing a lightweight suit
or grow mushrooms in my winter cellar
for a little extra income?

I cannot
now
I know the elm-tree's shade
accommodates
the bare sidewalk.

Any lonely man in a small town
may sit beneath an elm
and watch those pass
who buckled down the swelling
and went about their business
he may sit and dream
the heat creeps madly back
one June
and melts their rupture braces
and lick his lips
to see executive guts
spill on the dusty boulevard
between the drugstore and the Masonic [hall

and in the evening see
the thousand wild fragments
of a blazing sun
smash his horizon

Lawrence Wasser

YOU MUST NOT ASSUME
that my heart any longer accepts
any image of home.
for these cold months of summer —
there has been nothing
between earth and sky
but myself. And still
many places of land
will not suffer to be
walked upon.

Stacey Gonder

John Savage

Sun dogs the moon-glow
Perpetuo while snow falls rivers flow
Savages through cities, Apollo
Sparking as regenerate flame
Not same.
Eternal skylines in the desert, swarms,
Coödnate impossibilities sex forms,
These things in Déspar, Despair,
Vesper, whispers
Lonely hope, only hope
In the future.

Raymond Chipeniuk

THE TRAVELER

He passes by —
is gone, along the road receding
and leading him
to dwindle on —
I stay here and wonder if, for him,
horizons near.

I am a child in sandals watching
The rhythmed crush of dancers swaying
Stamping their laughter, a crooned greeting
Into bared ears. I see
Tailored elbows nuzzling silken shoulders
White fingers at perfumed throats, and
Paired eyes fired deeply red.
But I am a child in sandals watching
Breathing against glass doors.

Marsha Ablowitz

Alex Urquhart

Entertainment Directory

FILMS:

Alouette: The Agency and The Ecstasy: Nightly at 8, mats at 2.

Avenue: The Slender Thread: 1.25, 3.15, 5.20, 7.20, 9.25.

Capitol: The Bedford Incident: 10.30, 12.40, 2.50, 5.05, 7.15, 9.35.

Cinéma Festival: Oni Baba: 7.30, 9.30. Ciné Week-end: Kwaldan: Sat, Sun. at 8.

Cinéma Vendôme: Pas Question le Samedi: Sun-Fri at 12.15, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 9.30, Sun at 12.15, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 10. Le Dauphin: Un Monsieur de Compagnie: Nightly at 7.30, 9.35, Sat, Sun at 1.15, 3.20, 5.25, 7.30, 9.35.

Elysée: (Salle Resnais) La Passagère: Mon-Fri at 9.30, Sat at 5.30, 10, Sun at 1.30, 5.30, 9.30. (Salle Eisenstein): Le Bonheur: Mon-Fri at 7.30, 9.30, Sat at 5.30, 7.30, 10, Sun at 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30. Children's Film (Salle Resnais): La Pantoufle Dorée: Sat at 1.30, 3.30.

Kent: The Loved One: 1.05, 3.35, 6.05, 8.35.

Loew's: Where The Spies Are: 10.25, 12.35, 2.50, 5, 7.15, 9.30.

Monkland: Ipress File: 2.20, 5.50, 9.35; Shenandoah: 12.30, 4.05, 7.45. Palace: Thunderball: 10.30, 1.05, 3.45, 6.25, 9.05.

Le Parisien: Le Corniaud: 10.10, 12.25, 2.35, 4.50, 7.05, 9.25.

Cinéma P.V.M.: Juliet of the Spirits: 12.45, 3.35, 6.20, 9.05.

Little Cinéma P.V.M.: Zorba the Greek: 12.35, 3.15, 5.55, 8.35.

Seville: The Sound of Music: Nightly at 8.15, mats Sat, Sun, Wed at 2.15.

Strand: Hercules against the Moon Men: 11.50, 3.10, 6.35, 9.55; The Black Tornado: 10.20, 1.40, 5.05, 8.25.

Van Horne: Kwaheri: 3.10, 6.40, 10.05. Once A Thief: 1.05, 4.35, 8.05.

Westmount: Darling: 12.30, 2.45, 5, 7.15, 9.30.

York: A Place To Go: 1.35, 3.35, 5.35, 7.40, 9.45.

Loew's, Snowdon, Dorval: Special Feb 2-3: National Theatre Production of Othello starring Sir Laurence Olivier. 4 Performances Only.

FILM SOCIETIES:

La Cinémathèque Canadienne: Jan 31: Der Student Von Prag, 6.30; The Devil Is a Woman, 9. Feb 1: Homunculus, 6.30; The Shanghai Gesture, 9 Feb 2; Torgus, 6.30; The Saga of Anatahan, 9. Feb 3: Der Golmen, Wie Er In Die Welt Kam, 6.30; Ophelia, 9.

McGill Film Society: Feb 4-5: Les Enfants du Paradis: 6.30, 9.

THEATRES:

La Comédie Canadienne: Philippe Clay: Jan 31 at 8.30.

La Poudrière: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf (French Adaption): Evenings at 8.30 except Sun/Mon.

Rideau Vert: L'Etouffé by Molière.

Les Saltimbanques: Jan 7-March 26: Les Troyennes by Euripides.

Théâtre du Nouveau Monde: (Orpheum Theatre): Mère Courage, until Feb 6. Théâtre de la Place (PVM): Isabelle: Evenings at 8.30 except Mon; Les Nouvelles Aventures de Farfadette: Sat, Sun at 2.30, 3.30. (Marionnettes).

MUSIC:

Place des Arts: Jan 31: Alexander Brailowsky (pianist) at 8.30; Feb 1: M.S.O. conducted by Zubin Mehta at 8.30; Feb 2: M.S.O. conducted by Pierre Hétu at 3.30.

Ladies' Morning Musical Club: Feb 4: Vegh Quartet at 2.30.

MUSEUMS:

Department of Sociology and Anthropology: Exhibition of African Art (foyer of Redpath Library), Feb 1-15.

M.M.F.A.: Art Israel: Jan 11-Feb 7; Innovation '66: Jan 28 - Feb 13.

CINEMA SEMINARS

The first seminar in an eight-part series will be presented by the Film Society Monday evening.

Lectures will be based on the work of selected directors whose films are being screened during the second term by the Society. Professors P. Euvard of McGill and Sir George and J. Billard of Sir George will give the lectures.

Topics will include: Ray and the Oriental Film, Bresson, Dreyer, Kawalerowicz and the Polish Cinema, Keaton and the Silent Comics, and Fellini.

Admission is free. Seminars will be held every Monday night in February and March in Rooms 123 and 124 of the University Centre, at 7:30 pm.

WE GOOFED

The cryptically critical article on journalism which appeared in last week's NOW beside "Calgary Diary" was, in fact, excerpts from a speech delivered to the delegates at the Canadian University Press Conference held in the west during the holidays. Speaker was Mr. Peter Gzowski. Our apologies for forgetting the identification, to Mr. Gzowski and confused readers.

JAZZ

The week of January 17-23 saw DIZZY GILLESPIE and his quintet performing — of all places — at the Esquire Show Bar. From the notices of coming attractions, I see that the Esquire plans to return to its policy of hard-core rock'n'roll which is a shame, as architecturally and acoustically it is probably one of the best places in town in which to listen to jazz.

Dizzy is using the same sidemen he brought to Montreal last year, namely James Moody, alto-tenor-flute; Kenny Baron, piano; Christopher White, bass; and Rudy Collins, drums. Bassist White is the only one who shows a marked improvement, and in many ways, he and Moody are the most consistently satisfying of the group. Moody plays firm mainstream alto and tenor, among jazz flutists is one of the best (i.e. he hits the right notes regularly — no jazz flutist I have heard has anything close to a good sound or control). Rudy Collins strikes me as an unfortunate choice of drummers for someone of Gillespie's stature. He plays too loudly, his drums and cymbals have a peculiar timbre, and he speeds consistently. I saw the group twice and this was apparent each time.

Gillespie, when he wants to be, is a master. Rhythmically, he is relaxed and always swings. His lines usually have an inner structure which makes them true melodies.

It is difficult to comment on pianist Baron, as each time he had a chance to play, Dizzy started to "Uncle Tom" it. In his later years, Gillespie has become half musician, half clown. Granted he is very good at both. Wednesday he hardly played a note, and Friday he hardly said a word. It is a mark of his greatness that on Wednesday he had the audience laughing continuously and on Friday, it was very quiet for the Esquire.

The clowning is mainly on racial topics or else a broad slapstick on homosexuality. But the group is smooth, shifting from music to comedy and back again, never missing a beat. Perhaps Gillespie — one of the leaders in the 1940 bop movement which did much to alienate the public — has decided that entertainment is an important factor in marketing an art form.

Perhaps he is right.

H.K.H.

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THE UNTOUCHABLES

Once again McGill students, or rather the arrogant English minority in this province, have shown their true face. It is rather amusing to contemplate the frantic efforts made by the administration and students to identify themselves with "the big Quebec family". A brief to the B&B Commission stating "we must respond to the challenge of French Canada in rapid revolution"; numerous ejaculations in the press: "McGill has seriously attempted to understand French Canada" (McGill News); or again the farcical lie of McGill being a "carrefour des cultures" (Montreal '65-June); all these, along with various types of nominal "Studies Programmes" and the granting of Honorary Doctorates, are the fruits of a serious identity crisis. Diefenbaker thought he was the most when he introduced bilingual cheques. Bilingual cheques won't do any more. It is one thing to sing out about the great role that McGill is playing in Quebec. It is another to take active and sincere participation in a society. In between lies hypocrisy.

As a corollary, a rather touchy question for you realistic Englishmen. The 'subtle form' of control which Quebec society exercises over this University is not subtle at all. As a matter of fact, it will become less and less subtle. English universities have until now been given close to 40% of university grants. The Quebec government has priorities and McGill will have to get used to the idea that grants will be, in the not so distant future, distributed in direct proportion to the material role that this University plays in Quebec's socio-economic evolution. It's what you would call sound investment principles.

Right now, everything is fine. Federalist Lesage, aristocratic Gérin-Lajoie, and McGill graduate Kierans, among others, are keeping your floating line high. But future, more nationalistic and progressive governments, will not be so charitable. The bitter realization of this rather unfortunate fact of life has led to the present identity crisis.

More specifically, this University will not be allowed to become a parasite of our society. For us French Quebecers, a strong socialist state is the prerequisite, if we are to gain control of our economy and establish an equalitarian social policy. If you wish to live on the margin of our society, as the UGEQ referendum clearly indicated, you will rapidly become unnecessary.

The preceding becomes even more obvious when viewed in the light of the fact that a majority of the Quebec leadership (government and student) favours state or quasi-state universities. René Lévesque has emphasized that once we become a majority (in the economic sphere), there would be a tendency to give you the same treatment you gave us. What's the matter, is your conscience bothering you?

Rejecting of UGEQ is not only a question of refusing to join a Quebec union of students, but also an indication of your unwillingness to co-operate. Lévesque would call it "your Rhodesian frame of mind". You have once again refused to be a minority, and that at a time when there is a definitely hardening line towards the English in this province.

You are just vaguely starting to take an interest in B&B. We have passed that stage. Don't wake up —, it's too late. If you refuse to have any say in your destiny in this province, that's your problem. It is unfortunate that, in the need for socio-economic change, of which UGEQ is just a reflection, racial divisions are to a great extent the divisions between those who have benefited from the system and those who have not. Notice that it is you that are seeking the "statut particulier". It is you the real separatists. It's a long shot and you have backed the wrong horse. Too bad, because it's running quite well now.

Perhaps the most ironic element of these two farcical referendums was that the right-wing separatists from AGEUM (Pelletier et al) joined hands with the reactionary elements of the McGill campus to destroy the possibility of English-French co-operation. The only difference is that the French separatists were defeated at the UGEQ congress when they tried to keep McGill out, and that the English separatists won out here. For the French-Canadian moderates (as it was before the referendum), it is a fatal blow. You might find someday that they too will let you down. The student movement is presently split on straight racial lines (UGEQ-French and CUS-English), rather than regional ones, which are much easier to reconcile.

Speaking of CUS, the 'political philosophy' of this union is unacceptable to me and, in the name of individual freedom. I urge the SC to either pull out of CUS, or render membership optional.

Although McGill cannot be called a racist campus, the issue of race cannot be dismissed completely. Too much of the opposition to UGEQ was based on fear and ignorance, which are the essence of racism. It was much too evident that many were using political issues as a cover-up for their deeper motives. It is probably just a coincidence that the more British element was almost unanimously against UGEQ.

Foreign students, by voting "en bloc" against French-English cooperation and Canadian unity, and by refusing to play a positive role in the society in which they temporarily live, have given us a strong reason to decrease foreign enrolment.

As for those who are hoping for entry at a later date, forget it. You will be up against a brick wall, a series of set principles and a society which you will have deserted when it asked for your cooperation. Twenty years from now, the people you are now snubbing will be the leaders of Quebec. Needless to say, your role will be marginal. And please, don't give me the argument that McGill will always command enough respect and influence to "put its views across". You have to be rather naive to believe that, especially if you take the long-run point of view.

Hats off to the anti-UGEQ group. I hereby propose that the same group who so valiantly defended English-Canadian rights (although most of them were not Canadians) form a committee to promote French-English cooperation. As chairman, I propose Mr. Mirza. He is well known in French student circles for his deep understanding of the so-called French problem. As co-chairman, perhaps Mr. Gravenor, who not only has a syndicalist background, but who will beat them if he can't join them. Perhaps Mr. Ferro could act as interpreter... from French, to English, to Pakistani.

These are all the people we can count on when the shit hits the fan. If the preceding parade of stars go back into retirement (sic), we will know that they are hypocrites when they speak of French-English cooperation.

That's it. You have decided. Fine. Now what? Now nothing. Too bad. You are still a minority. That's also too bad. You are reactionaries. You are the establishment. That's too bad.

The Frogs aren't croaking. They will not be croaking for a while yet. But when they do, it will be too bad.

The monologue is over. We have croaked in vain. You are now but a pawn in the temporary Canadian chess game. Too bad. A pawn rarely makes it... and that was the Untouchables that were.

Pierre Fournier
The Majority Club

Propaganda...

(Continued from page 8)

your group's values come from? Are they from a "better" source than the others? And how do the average members of the other group get their opinions? In the same way? Or because they, unlike you, are not "free", or "saved", or "enlightened" — whichever the current word is.

Hence consciousness of "lying" is no test of propaganda. What does the word "morals" mean? Is it a breach of "morals" to have a love affair out of wedlock? Is it a breach of morals to sell an encyclopedia to a family who can't afford it and can't use it? What are the assumptions behind such a word?

In the long road we must always be sure of the facts behind a statement. Most propaganda is the end result of many little lies — often completely fabricated atrocity tales about the other side, or sentimentalized versions of our own — which we don't bother to question but which sink into our minds and there collect. Most racial prejudice is built of such stuff (like the medieval stories of Jews sacrificing Christian children) and a great deal of the cold war is. We all know the typical communist picture of American life — fat cats slobbering over luxurious banquets while the workers starve — but how

many of us keep in mind that organs like The New York Daily News actively invent in their offices atrocity stories (like the headline BISHOP TELLS OF RED TORTURE about a released Russian churchman who never said a word to the press) which sink down into the popular mind to form a convincing fantasy of life "behind the iron curtain"? How many of these people have ever met a real communist, much less seen life in a communist country? But they are convinced that the word Communism equals "horrible living death" or something like that.

The image

So we return to the emotional connotations of words, and perhaps we might cast a glance at non-political propaganda. No advertisement deals in plain statement of fact; all are emotional assertions. Their use of words is quite effective. I know someone who hates "loan sharks" but who bought a used car from a "major financial institution". There is the case of the farmer whose peaches, which he honestly divided into "fair", "good", and "excellent", sold less than a competitor's even though they were 5¢ a pound cheaper. The reason is that the housewife "thought" more highly of peaches labelled "gorgeous", "delicious", and "scrumptious". Such a gimmick has in common with propagan-

da a major underlying factor: what we are being sold is a certain image of ourselves, whether we buy it with a product or get it by identifying with a political side.

This is the major motive of social action in modern North America. The advent of the mass media and the consumer era of capitalism is inseparable from the cold war. Both use devices which deaden our minds rather than having us "think for ourselves". (As the American cigarette ad says, "Those who think for themselves smoke Viceroy" — a major symbol of our age.) It is no accident that many words in the language which used to have specific analytic meanings, like "nice", "awful", "tremendous", "terrible", now mean only "good" or "bad", for we have been brought to the level of "snarl" and "purr"; we have been thoroughly conditioned to do what we are told by the greatest lie of all: that our ads are the summits of "freedom" and our "news" the product of this freedom. By basing "freedom" on self-interest, and then pitching every appeal to the emotional selves, this system has succeeded in (choose one) destroying, eliminating, liquidating; undermining, eroding, eating away, sapping, draining; regimenting, collectivising; infecting etc. our rational selves and thus making us slaves.

So propaganda works by putting our minds to sleep in order to subliminally convey things which no wakeful mind would accept; this process is helped by

the surrounding mystique of totalitarian and conformist countries where it is considered "disloyal" to question any political statement. The rational mind, however, never reads propaganda to agree or disagree with it, but to ask What does this really mean? and What does it tell us about the person uttering it?

The only way to do that is, of course, to destroy the basic assumption behind all propaganda: the egocentricity that takes for granted that "our" side is always right, because it's our side.

RULE VI: Any appeal to your image of yourself, whether it be based on flattery, fear, guilt, anxiety, frustration; glamour, success, status, wealth; or just the desire to be a member of a group and not an outsider, is an appeal to your emotions, and thus is propaganda.

EXERCISE F. Read Time Magazine and try to find one "news" article in it that is not propaganda. Compare it to a communist publication like the Moscow News or the Peking Review. Read The Reader's Digest to determine what values it is trying to inculcate. What authority do its articles have?

Reread his article and find places where I have used propaganda. In each case what was my purpose?

by Gary CAMPBELL

"what's happening IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS?"

ADDRESS & DISCUSSION BY
PAUL C. NOBLE
DEPT. OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

7:30 PM, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30

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STUDENTS' COUNCIL EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS PROGRAM

Applications are invited from members of the Students' Society for the following new executive position for the year 1965-66.

CHAIRMAN OF

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

This Committee Shall:

- Maintain and publicize McGill's relationship with the American Civil Rights Union
- Set up an Amnesty International Project at McGill
- Cultivate our contacts with the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee in the United States
- Investigate racial discrimination in Montreal, e.g., discrimination in housing against McGill coloured students
- Collect and publish information on situations where human rights are infringed in Canada or abroad

Application forms (re Executive Applications Program) may be obtained from the Students' Council Office and must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by

4 PM, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4

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Director,
Executive Applications Program

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Skis, 75 inches, size 7 1/2 boots to fit safety harness. Used only one season. \$45. Call 439-0209 after 7:30 pm.

SPANISH '100': "La Muralla". Page by page vocabulary notes are now available at the Academic Book Shop, 1026 Sherbrooke Street.

EXPO '67 PASSPORTS. All categories. Youth Rates. Only \$17.50 for Season Pass. David Wilner: 737-5910.

WANTED

Experienced BASS GUITARIST-VOCALIST wanted for well-known Rock 'n Roll Band. Excellent Recording Future. Phone John: 844-4914.

MISCELLANEOUS

Every Monday at NOON watch interesting and challenging FILMS in McConnell E1204. This Monday see DUST OR DESTINY.

CPYC — CANADIAN POLISH YOUTH COUNCIL Dance, 8:30 pm-2:00 am, Saturday, January 29, 2721 Jolicoeur, Verdun. 2 BANDS, Refreshments. Tickets \$1.00 if bought ahead of time, \$1.25 if after entrance. Phone AV. 8-1953.

Need an EXPERIENCED BARTENDER? Call Peter: 488-5273.

TYPIST, experienced in theses, term papers, etc. seeks work at home. Reasonable rates. For information call 482-5749, Mrs. Bendit.

The Medium is the Message, and the LONG-WORTH-HARTWELL QUARTET is the coolest Dance Band in the Global Village. Got a Gig? Sandy: WE. 7-4507.

All expense paid Quebec Winter Carnival Weekend \$29.50. Call 844-2238, 842-6981. Tickets available at University Centre Box Office.

FRENCH TUTOR: European lady teaches individually or groups. NDG Area, Phone 481-3564.

PAKISTAN CLUB invites members and their guests to a cultural exchange with the Latin American Club, 7:30 pm, Friday, January 28, University Centre, B-21.

McGill Pre-Med: "Medical Entrance Requirements in U.S. and Canada". Deals with requirements of all universities. Cost \$4.50. Fill in form in Daily of Monday, January 31.

EVERYONE'S GONE TO THE MOON — P. & O.T. Semi-Formal Dance, featuring THE HOUNDS, 8:30 pm, Saturday, January 29, University Centre Ballroom. Admission \$3.50; Everyone Welcome.

Pressures beyond our control force us to offer Mugsie and Lizzie a ride in THEIR car to the Yacht Club.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST: Essays, Theses, Term Papers. Fast and Accurate. Call 681-9722, Mrs. Hozer.

What? — PLAYBOY in the Faculty Club! For more information, call Molson Hall and ask for Tony, Bob or Dick.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestrates Reg'd orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions; Telephone 748-8370 or 744-2042.

TUTORING, January Exams, Bad Grades, Don't worry, Contact Satyan at VI. 5-6921. If not available, leave message. Physics, Chemistry and Maths as usual. Any Grade Excellent Results.

Experienced French Teacher with emphasis on CONVERSATION METHODS. 844-4397 or 738-5631.

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Don't be ANTISOCIAL. Come to Newman Club WELCOME BACK DANCE, 3484 Peel Street and Welcome all your friends Back. 8:30 pm, January 28.

Psychology Club presents film: THE NEED TO ACHIEVE. This will be of special interest to students taking Psychology 41 and 42. 1 pm, Friday, January 28, E-204.

Youth pavilion to cost \$750 thousand

Expo's on-again-off-again Youth Pavilion will be constructed after all, according to the latest reports emanating from the Corporation's headquarters in Place Ville-Marie.

Just last week, the *Georgian*, student newspaper at Sir George Williams University, reported that the Youth Pavilion would be scrapped due to insufficient financial support, but it now appears that plans will be carried out on schedule, with the hope that a sponsor for the project will be found either before construction begins in April or during the construction period itself.

Expo's Liaison Officer for Youth Activities, Robert Desjardins, said the Corporation was currently negotiating with several potential sponsors, and seemed quite confident that the estimated \$750,000 necessary would be raised without too many complications.

The Youth Pavilion was conceived in January 1964, the per-

area, a dual purpose cinema-theatre, a dance hall with outdoor facilities for fair weather occasions, a snack bar and an open-air amphitheatre.

The exhibit area is designed so that the visitor enters the first cell and passes the displays in a particular sequence. The first five cells will demonstrate the key problems facing youth today, and the next five will emphasize certain areas touched on in the former section.

The last two cells, added to the plans after YAC complained of insufficient show space, will house temporary exhibits.

"The nature of the particular exhibits is not yet known", said Desjardins, "Except that they will present a general portrait of youth, its preoccupations, its aims and its cultural and social progress".

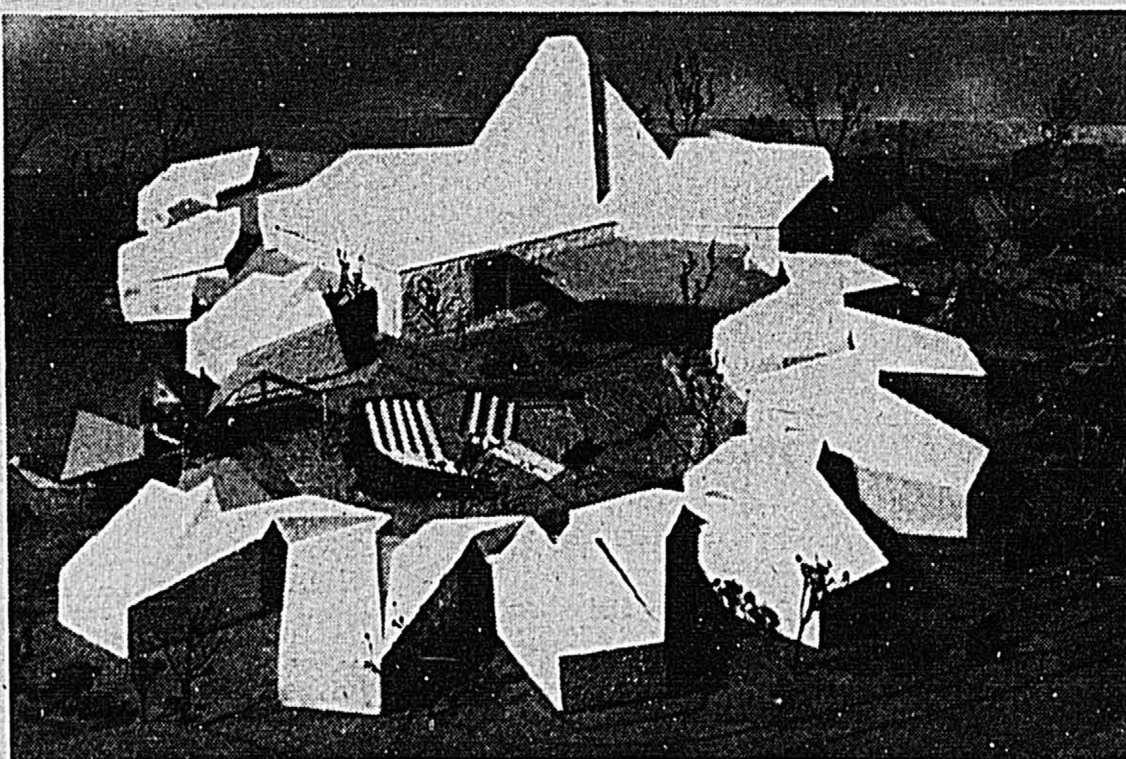
The cinema-theatre will feature dramatic productions, ballet, and concerts by amateur or semi-professional youth groups and will also host an international amateur movie-making competition.

Participating countries are planning to perform their national sports in the central amphitheatre.

Three additional cells will be used as players' dressing room, reception room for the sponsors and their guests, and administrative offices.

Sponsorship problems

The Expo Corporation almost abandoned plans for the Youth Pavilion last October when the Coca-Cola Company, then sole sponsor of the project opted out



EXPO YOUTH EXHIBIT: Despite lack of financial support, the Expo '67 youth pavilion project will be started this April. The 12-celled exhibit will occupy 74,000 square feet in the Ile Ronde amusement area.

over commercial and negotiation disputes with the Youth Advisory Committee.

Coke gave no reason for withdrawal other than the views of YAC. "were just incompatible with the needs of our company".

Since that time, Steinberg's Limited has pledged \$100,000 to the Corporation.

Expo itself is paying all YAC's expenses and has donated the lot for the pavilion.

The pavilion was originally to be situated in the theme sector of the Exhibition, on Mackay

Pier, but it was relocated to the recreational area.

Desjardins explained that pavilions in the theme sector will close at 9:30 pm, and only on La Ronde could the Youth Pavilion's dance hall remain open until 2 am.

If the necessary funds are raised, everything in the pavilion, the snack bar excepted, will be free.

Other youth projects

Three members of YAC are planning their own pavilions: Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, the Boy Scouts of Canada, and

Guides Catholiques du Canada. The latter two have decided to collaborate on an independent project since their interests lie in an age bracket below that for which the Youth Pavilion is designed.

Reduced rates for general admission

YAC has convinced the Expo Corporation to introduce special rates of admission to the Exhibition grounds for youths between the ages of 13 and 21. Season or week passes at reduced prices are available now but cannot be obtained after Expo begins.

by MARC RABOY

sonal brainchild of Commissioner General Pierre Dupuy. Dupuy invited Canada's youth movements to participate in Expo and shortly afterwards an embryonic Youth Advisory Committee was formed by seven Montreal groups.

The YAC (which now has thirty-six members) produced a report outlining what it felt to be an ideal youth project. Almost all the Committee's suggestions have been incorporated into the Youth Pavilion's plans.

The pavilion, which is to occupy 74,000 square feet in the Ile Ronde amusement area, will consist of a twelve-celled exhibit

VIETNAM POLL

In favour of American policy:
strongly — 21%
moderately — 29%
Against American policy:
strongly — 17%
moderately — 21%
Undecided — 12%

THOSE IN FAVOUR

want negotiations with:
North Viet Nam & Viet Cong — 46%
North Viet Nam alone — 11%
or would wait for a more favourable military position — 43%

would maintain military status quo — 49%
would escalate by:
more troops — 26%
bombing Hanoi — 7%
both — 18%

feel that the danger of Chinese intervention is:
great — 26%
moderate — 41%
slight — 33%

feel the American peace offensive:
was sincere — 92%
was not sincere — 8%

THOSE AGAINST

oppose American policy:
on moral grounds — 23%
because it is ineffective — 26%
for both reasons — 51%

would demonstrate against the war — 36%
would not — 64%

feel that the danger of Chinese intervention is:
great — 19%
moderate — 45%
slight — 36%

feel the American peace offensive:
was sincere — 57%
was insincere — 43%

THE OVERALL TOTAL

feel that the danger of Chinese intervention is:
great — 23%
moderate — 45%
slight — 36%

feel the American peace offensive:
was sincere — 77%
was insincere — 23%

are undecided because:
they have not been sufficiently informed — 73%
they have not been convinced by the arguments of either side — 27%

56% for Viet policy

American stand supported

by ROBERT CHODOS and JUDY REBICK

The majority of McGill students support American policy in Viet Nam.

In a poll conducted by the Survey Committee of the External Affairs branch of the Students' Society, 56% of the students who had made up their minds indicated that they were in favour of the U.S. Viet Nam policy, while 44% were against.

If undecideds are included, the breakdown is 50% in favour, 38% against and 12% undecided.

However, only a small minority of those who support U.S. policy accept the American distinction between negotiations with North Viet Nam and negotiations with the Viet Cong.

57% of those in favour wanted immediate unconditional negotiations, but only 11% favoured negotiations with North Viet Nam alone and not with the Viet Cong. 43% would wait for a more favourable military position.

But the recent U.S. peace offensive seems to have impressed most students. 77% of all students questioned, and 57% even of those who opposed American

policy, thought that it was a sincere attempt to end the war.

The results also showed that the majority of students were moderate in their opinions. Only 21% were strongly in favour of U.S. policy and only 17% strongly against. Furthermore, 64% of those who were against did not feel strongly enough to be willing to participate in a demonstration.

Another question dealt with the possibility of Chinese intervention in Viet Nam. Significantly, on this question, there was little difference between the opinions of those who favoured and those who were against American policy. Of those who were in favour, 33% thought the possibility of Chinese intervention was slight; of those against, 35% held this view. Fear of Chinese intervention was not widespread in either group, with only 23% feeling that the chance of intervention was great.

Most of the 12% who were undecided said that they were un-

certain because they had not been sufficiently informed.

It is interesting that the figure of 56% in favour of American policy is substantially the same at the percentage — 56.3% — that rejected McGill's membership in UGEQ in Wednesday's referendum.

The poll was taken before the now-admitted failure of the peace offensive, and the effect of this on the result is impossible to know. However, with only a minority strongly committed to one side or the other, it appears that opinion is unlikely to remain stable, and could easily significantly be affected by future developments on the battlefield in Viet Nam.

This is the first in a series of Survey Committee polls on issues of campus and general interest. The poll was planned by Jack Siemiatycki and Jack Zwaniger and tabulation was done by Barry Fisher, Elly Alboim, Jack Altman, Arthur Hister, Avrim Lazar and Robert Taylor helped with the polling.

Tackle CMR tonight

Cage Indians gunning for first

by KEN PIAFSKY

The basketball Indians face the biggest game of their season as they host unbeaten CMR at 5:15 today. The Indians must win tonight to keep alive their chances for a championship year.

In the CIBL for a team to challenge for the championship it must be in second place and have taken points from the leader. The Tribe has a 2-2 record while CMR is undefeated in their four games.

In the teams' last meeting the Indians were edged 69-68. In that game however the coach, Gerry Kelly couldn't accompany the team and Tom Thompson, who took over for the evening didn't know his players well enough to utilize them fully.

Team captain Barry Chaim, out with an ankle injury, is an un-

certain starter. For this game, Ron Barry of last year's championship squad has been added to strengthen the team. The three starters who have been named are Mark Steinman, Larry Merrill, and Mike Darling with the two remaining players unnamed.

The game plan will be to use a 2-1-2 zone early in the game and then, when necessary, a switch to a zone half-court press.

The Cadets did not look impressive in the last game and if the Indians play up to their potential, CMR's unbeaten streak may be broken tonight.

Tidbits...

Varsity Blues set a new SIBL single game record for field goals when they netted 57 two-pointers in a 122-54 win over Guelph Redmen last week in Toronto. Windsor Lancers set the previous record of 53 against McGill last season.

Queen's University was saddened last Sunday when veteran trainer Stu Langdon died of a heart attack at 54. He had been associated with the Kingston university since 1945 and founded the new Canadian Athletic Trainers' Association.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY**GRADUATE TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS**

The University offers Graduate Teaching Fellowships to support graduate students working towards a Master's Degree in Biochemistry, Biophysics, Civil Engineering, Classics, Economics, German, Greek, Latin, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Philosophy, Politics, Romance Languages, Russian, Sociology and Social Anthropology; and for a Master's or Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Biology, Chemical Engineering, Chemical Physics, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, English, Geochemistry, Geography, Geology, History, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Molecular Biology, Physics, Psychology and the Religious Sciences.

The Fellowships vary in value but in all cases the stipends provide adequate support for a full year's study. Most awards are renewable for subsequent years. Holders of Fellowships will devote approximately one-fifth of their time to instructional duties.

Travel advances are available to assist students who are coming to the University from distant points.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: The Dean of Graduate Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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MARCH 15th

Further information and application forms:

DIRECTOR OF AWARDS

Association of Universities
and Colleges of Canada
75 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

The Company is offering five fellowships annually, tenable in any field in any Canadian university. Value \$3,000 to Fellow and \$1,000 to receiving university. Closing date for 1966/67 competition is

MARCH 1st

Further information and application forms:

DIRECTOR OF AWARDS

Association of Universities
and Colleges of Canada
75 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario

POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITY

PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY**BANTING INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**

Three Postgraduate Fellowships, initial stipends ranging from \$2,400-4,000 per annum depending upon qualifications, will become available during 1966 in the Department of Pathological Chemistry, Banting Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto 5. Applications are invited from students with a sound undergraduate training in the Chemical or Biological Sciences or in Medicine. Interested students may write to the Head of the Department for further details.



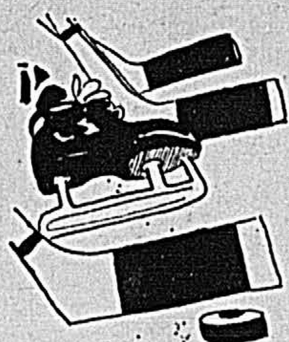
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*Reg'd. Can. T.M.

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New!
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Spotlight on Hockey

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

Redmen coach Dave Copp is down in the dumps. The reason for this miserable state of affairs is that his hockey squad has dropped five consecutive games and is now mired deep in the bottom of the SIHL.

The most recent setback occurred Wednesday night in Quebec City when Redmen were walloped 10-3 by the Laval Rouge et Or. Copp feels that it is the sign of a poor hockey squad when they can't win a game from a team with inferior talent and he is convinced that Laval is not any better than his Redmen skaters.

"Toronto and Western are the only teams in the league that really outclass us," says Copp, "but we have enough talent to beat anyone else."

The crux of the problem is that Redmen cannot make the big play when it counts most. For instance, five of the eight losses have been by two-goal margins and a goal at a crucial time could have easily turned the verdict to the Redmen side of the ledger. Big chances have been muffed and the result is a sorry record.

Effort good

On the whole, Copp has been pleased with the team effort thus far. In particular, Mike Jenkins, John Tibbits and Harry Griffiths have strained to the hilt while others have been working hard.

"I'm happy with most of the desire most of the time, but I am not pleased with the effort all of the time," says the disappointed coach.

When the club lets up, the other team scores. When the opposition lets down, Redmen miss their chances.

Clear?

Drastic lineup changes

In an attempt to inject some scoring punch into the punchless Redmen lineup, Copp is toying with the idea of moving bulwark defenceman Mike Jenkins to centre to pivot Jerry Kostandoff and Harry Griffiths. Griffiths has been sidelined all week with a knee injury but he is expected to play on Saturday. Hard-working Jean-Guy Labrie will centre John Tibbits and Rich Ripstein while Skip Kerner will play between Rick Moore and Bert Halliwell.

With the season rapidly coming to a close, the changes are drastic but something must be done to get the club rolling again.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Waterloo	9	8	1	0	54	35	16
Western	9	8	1	0	53	27	16
Toronto	8	6	2	0	50	28	12
Queen's	8	4	4	0	36	39	8
Laval	9	4	5	0	36	39	8
Montreal	8	3	5	0	39	38	6
McMaster	8	3	5	0	42	58	6
McGill	10	2	8	0	29	62	4
Guelph	7	0	7	0	17	31	0

Wednesday's Games

Laval 10, McGill 3
Waterloo 7, Guelph 2

Thursday's Game

Waterloo at Western

Friday's Games

McMaster at Laval
Toronto at Queen's

Saturday's Games

Toronto at Montreal
McMaster at McGill
Western at Guelph

BASKETBALL

SIBL Eastern Division

Today — McGill at U of M
Saturday — McGill at Macdonald (CIBL)

WRESTLING

Today — Paul Smith at McGill

SWIMMING

Saturday — U. of M. and McGill at Laval

FENCING

Saturday — RMC at McGill

WOMEN'S SPORTS

Saturday — Curling at McMaster — Basketball at Western

SCORING LEADERS

	GP	G	A	Pts	PIM
Jones, Queen's	8	9	12	21	4
Lawless, Waterloo	8	7	12	19	2
Cunningham, Tor.	8	7	12	19	14
Hincks, McMaster	8	10	8	18	12
Pond, Queen's	8	8	10	18	4
Clark, Western	9	8	9	17	4
Spoar, McMaster	8	6	11	17	14
Tait, Queen's	8	7	9	16	14
Hospodar, Western	9	7	9	16	10
Passi, Toronto	8	6	10	16	13
H. Monteith, Tor.	8	9	6	15	8
Smith, Waterloo	8	8	7	15	10
Stroud, Toronto	8	4	11	15	0
Murdoch, Waterloo	8	7	7	14	8
Cote, Montreal	8	6	7	13	8
Babcock, Western	9	5	8	13	6
Laurent, Toronto	8	6	6	12	10
Kelly, Western	9	5	7	12	18
Mervyn, Waterloo	8	4	8	12	2
Vandal, Laval	8	2	10	12	20
Awrey, Toronto	8	2	10	12	40
Dufour, Laval	8	8	3	11	16
Tibbits, McGill	9	9	3	12	8
Delage, Montreal	5	5	6	11	2
Sauve, Montreal	8	5	6	11	8
DeDiana, McMaster	8	3	8	11	67
Kerner, McGill	9	3	8	11	6
R. Richard, Mil	8	2	9	11	8

GOALTENDERS' RECORDS

	GP	GA	SO	Avg.
Bonney, Western	8	23	1	2.88
Reeson, Western	1	4	0	4.00
Western Totals	9	27	1	3.00
Stewart, Toronto	6	22	0	3.67
Wrigley, Toronto	2	6	0	3.00
Toronto Totals	8	28	0	3.50
Horton, Guelph	3	13	0	3.90
Landers, Guelph	2	11	0	4.13
Guelph Totals	5	24	0	4.00
Popkey, Waterloo	5	18	0	3.60
Soden, Waterloo	3	15	0	5.00
Waterloo Totals	8	33	0	4.13
Grenier, Laval	2	22	0	3.67
Arsenault, Laval	2	14	0	7.00
Laval Totals	4	36	0	4.50
Poiras, Montreal	5	23	0	4.60
Lorrain, Montreal	3	15	0	5.00
Montreal Totals	8	38	0	4.75
Douglas, Queen's	8	39	0	4.88
Walters, McGill	10	61	0	6.10
Young, McMaster	6	44	0	7.38
Payne, McMaster	2	14	0	7.00
McMaster Totals	8	58	0	7.25

TEAM PENALTY MINUTES

Montreal (122), Laval (124), Guelph (128), Queen's (143), McGill (153), Toronto (154), Waterloo (161), Western (179), McMaster (194).

Offence, defence need boost as Redmen host McMaster

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

The hockey Redmen, winless in their last five SIHL starts, will attempt to arrest their slump when they host McMaster Marlin Saturday night at 8 pm in the Winter Stadium.

Redmen have not earned a league victory since December 11 when they upset U de M Carabins 4-3. Since that time, the club's offensive production has virtually ceased while cracks have appeared in the defense corps. The dreary results speak for themselves as Redmen are now in eighth place in the circuit, ahead only of hapless Guelph, who have yet to win.

Marlins have experienced a dismal season also, winning three of eight, and are now only a notch ahead of Redmen in sixth place. Their main problem has been a porous defence which has permitted 58 tallies, second worst in the league (Redmen are dead last in goals given up).

Frank Hincks, a former pro, leads the Marlin attack with 10 goals and eight assists while line-mate Gary Spoor is close behind with 17 points on six goals and 11 assists. John DeDiana, the most penalized player in the loop with 67 minutes and nearing Grant Moore's record of 84 minutes, is also one of the league's highest scorers with 11 points.

Tireless John Tibbits leads Redmen snipers with nine goals, nearly one third of the team's production, while Skip Kerner and Rick Moore have fired three tallies apiece and Harry Griffiths and Rich Ripstein two each.

A win would move Redmen up to sixth place and could furnish the club the lift it needs to finish strongly.

Goal in dying seconds ruins Tribe victory bid

A goal in the last four seconds gave the Loyola JVs a 2-2 tie with the Indians puck squad Wednesday night.

Superb goaltending by Dave Craig and the steady play of Dave Gamble almost paved the way to an Indian victory. Craig was tested a number of times during the late stages of the second period and throughout the third, but each time came up with a big save while Gamble enjoyed his finest offensive game as an Indian.

Pete Kneeland topped the scoring sheet as he gave McGill the lead early in the game. A brilliant solo effort by Gamble made it

2-0 at the end of the second period but Loyola's Phil Ford came roaring back early in the third with a 20-foot screen shot that beat Craig.

With one minute left in the game, the junior Warriors pulled their goalie in favor of an extra forward and Rod McCarthy scored the equalizer at 19:56 in a goal mouth scramble.

The Indians travel to Lake Placid, N.Y. this weekend for a game with the Lake Placid Roamers, a semi-professional team.

All Stars capture Crabtree Trophy

The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association All Stars toppled the McGill swimming team 64-31 Wednesday night to win the Crabtree Trophy at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Pool.

Times in the meet were generally slow and no records were threatened.

Upset of the meet was Yvon Foisy's diving victory for the CASA team. Foisy not only placed ahead of teammate Pete Emond but also defeated Roy Gravel, who finished second in the Canadian diving championships last year.

RESULTS

200-yard Butterfly — 1. Carstens, C 2:20.2 — 2. Nantel, C 2:27.5 — 3. Cundill, M 2:54.8.	100-yard Freestyle — 1. Pound, M 52.6 — 2. Grignon, C 52.7 — 3. Montpetit, C 55.4 — 4. Muller, M 55.6.
400-yard Medley Relay — 1. McGill (Bill Peers, Bob Cundill, Dick Pound, Eric Haines) 3:59.3 — 2. CASA (Karl Carstens, Mike Grignon, Pete Cross, Cliff Barry) 4:00.7.	200-yard Freestyle — 1. Hopkins, C 2:02.3 — 2. Nantel, C 2:02.9 — 3. Bourne, McGill 2:02.3 — 4. Diggins, McGill 2:26.4.
50-yard Freestyle — 1. Muller M 24.8 — 2. Barry, C 24.8 — 3. Waugh, M 25.1 — 4. Montpetit, C (no time given)	200-yard Breaststroke — 1. Grignon, C 2:22.4 — 2. Waugh, M 2:22.5 — 3. Vinkander, C 2:25.3 — 4. McMahon, M 2:28.9.
200-yard Ind. Relay — 1. Chase, C 2:14.9 — 2. Peers, M 2:18.8 — 3. Carstens, C 2:25.1 — 4. Frenette, M 2:37.4.	400-yard Freestyle Relay — 1. CASA (Barry, Chase, Grignon, Montpetit) 3:36.2 — 2. McGill (Waugh, Peers, Pound, Muller) 3:45.3.

Cagers face U of M tonight, move on to tilt with Mac

The basketball Redmen have two key games on tap this weekend, against Macdonald College tomorrow and tonight against l'Université de Montréal. Redmen play in two leagues, the CIBL and the OQAA.

In the CIBL, Redmen won their first league game Tuesday night when they dropped the same Mac team they will meet Saturday 69-61.

George Lengvari led McGill scorers with 15 points, all scored in the second half. Dave Leibson and Bruce Randall followed with 13 and 12 respectively. Shelly Zimmer was disappointing with only six points.

Best man for Mac was Ed Mikalachski who hit for 17 points. Redmen will have to find a way to stop the big centre if they hope to beat the Aggies again. Redmen have registered only one win against two losses in CIBL play.

OQAA record even

In the OQAA, Redmen have won one and lost one, both games being played last weekend. They lost to Queen's 65-55 Saturday after downing Laval 75-65 the night before.

Tonight's game against U of M takes on a double importance as in counts for points in both the CIBL and the OQAA. Redmen are currently in second place in the OQAA and deep in the CIBL cellar.

Head coach Tom Mooney will be counting heavily on Randall and Lengvari this weekend and is looking for a better showing from Zimmer. Tonight's game will be played at the Brebeuf College Gym at 8 pm.

Westarp, Liebich take top honours in Epée final

Two McGill fencers dominated the Quebec Provincial Epée tournament Wednesday night at the Palestre Nationale Gymnasium.

Robert Westarp won the championship title for the second straight time while Tomas Liebich took second. The third McGill competitor, Wilkins Chan, placed seventh.

In the preliminary bouts, Westarp and Liebich were already the leading figures and Chan was only one point short of being promoted to the final. Westarp won all his bouts in the final edging Liebich 4-5 for the latter's only loss of the evening.

Experienced fencers watching the tournament told reporters that the McGill team was probably the strongest in the province.

The Red and White fencers take on RMC tomorrow at 2 pm in the Currie Gym. In the last encounter between the two teams, RMC edged McGill 14-13.

Blues' White resigns

TORONTO — Dalt White, head coach of the University of Toronto Blues football team, resigned Wednesday night. He will continue at U of T as a professor in the Physical Education Department and as assistant to Athletics Director Warren Stevens.

White guided the Blues to two OQAA championships during his ten-year tenure as head coach. His lifetime coaching record in 76 games is 37 wins, 37 losses and two ties.

Stevens didn't name a successor but the job will likely go to either Ron Murphy or John McManus, both assistant coaches at Toronto. No reason was given for White's resignation.

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Details and application forms available at your University Placement Office. Competition Numbers 66-6400 and 66-6401 refer.

Physicists and Engineers for Proton Accelerator Study

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is studying the design of an ultra-high current proton accelerator to produce an intense neutron source by spallation reactions. A beam power of 65 Megawatts, 65 milliamperes at 1000 MeV is required. The study is basic and wide ranging. Problems include:

- production of high-efficiency radio frequency power,
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